THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA. TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1874. | VOLUME VI NUMBER 304

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Constitution and Sun.

ATLANTA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Candy and Cracker Manufacturer,
G. W. JACK, WHITEHALL STREET.

Wholesale Hardware.
McNAUGHT & SCHUTCHIER, WHITEHALL ST.

Produce and Commission Merchant.
B. J. GRIFFIN, No. 89 DECATUR STREET.
Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry and Butter.

Commission Merchants and Grocers.
McDANIEL & GILREATH, 117 WHITEHALL ST.

Manufacturer of Burial Cases.
M. CARGILE, NO. 9 IVY STREET.

Business University.
B. F. MOORE, PRESIDENT, cor. BROAD and ALA

Liquors, Champagne Cider, &c.
T. F. GRADY, 12 ALABAMA ST., Near Ga. Depot

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
F. M. RICHARDSON, 28 WHITEHALL STREET.

Clothing.
W. B. LOWE & CO., WHITEHALL STREET.

Merchant Tailoring.
DYKEMAN, No. 4 Peachtree St., imported goods only.

Family Groceries.
C. B. BRUMBY, 99 WHITEHALL STREET.

Meat Market and Dairy.
H. C. SAWTELL, 106 WHITEHALL STREET.

Jeweler and Agent for Arundel Spectacles
KIRKWOOD, WHITEHALL STREET.

Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.
WALKER & BOYD, NO. 8 Wall St., in Kimball House.

Photographs.
SMITH & MOTES, 22 WHITEHALL STREET.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
W. G. KNOX, NO. 80 WHITEHALL STREET.

Dry Goods and Carpets.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO., 66 and 68 Whitehall street.

Oils and Fine Groceries.
JNO. T. REGAN & CO., 114 WHITEHALL STREET.

Carriage Manufactory.
J. J. FORD, CORNER PRYOR and LINE STREETS.

Dye House.
JAMES LOCHREY. Hunter Street.

Restaurant.
THOMPSON'S JAMES BANK BLOCK.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MAY 2 , 1874.

The New York Editors.

A full and apparently semi-official programme of the movements of the Northern editorial excursionists appeared in the Montgomery Advertiser, according to which they were to have been here on Sunday evening. A desire for rest evidently induced a change both in dates and routes, and they may be expected in Atlanta, via Rome and Dalton, during Monday night. The railway trains permitting, our visitors from the shores of the Great Lakes will certainly breakfast at the Kimball House on Tuesday morning.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

BLAKELY.

The Early County Guards have named their rendezvous in Blakely "Camp Dortor," in honor of Dr. Dortor, who is one of the best friends of the organization.——A considerable wind storm prevailed in the 26th district of Early county last Friday. On the plantation of Mr. John M. Minter several buildings were blown over.——A very large May festival and coronation took place at the court house last Friday night.—*Early County News.*

AUGUSTA.

Twenty gentlemen left Augusta yesterday morning on a pleasure trip to Port Royal.——Mr. S. Perdue's house was burglarized to the extent of a double barreled shot gun Friday night.——Wife thrashing in Augusta has cheapened considerably since the hot weather set in. It is now worth only $5 and costs.——Two more cases of small-pox developed themselves on Saturday and were sent to the pest house. These make fourteen in all.——Last Friday afternoon the village of Harrisburg, just outside of the city limits, was the scene of a fight resulting in the death of a Scotchman named Kenneth McDonald. He was intoxicated, and attempted to push a difficulty on a man named Patrick Murphy, when the latter turned and knocked him down and kicked him twice, killing him. An inquest was held and Murphy discharged. —*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

AMERICUS.

The adjourned term of Sumter Superior Court will commence the first Monday in June.——A revival is progressing in the Methodist church.——A large crowd of colored people came to Americus on Friday to see Primus Edwards hanged, but were disappointed as the case is before the Supreme Court.

MACON.

TLe unfortunate controversy between the Bibb County Commissioners and the Mayor and Council of Macon, has been satisfactorily arbitrated. The Board decided that it was the duty of the County Commissioners to take charge of the poor, and gives them the exclusive charge of the hospitals.——The steam saw mill of Mr. A. K. Fisher, near Powersville, in Houston county, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss $4,000. *Telegraph and Messenger.*

EATONTON.

An Eatonton man tried to shoot a dog last week, because the dog barked at him. Unfortunately he became confused as to which end the pistol shot out at, and put a bullet through his hand. The dog was'nt even scared.—*Messenger.*

ROME.

Rev. A. J. Battle, D. D., President of Mercer University, will deliver the annual address before the Cherokee Baptist Female College at its commencement in July.——Rome is to be in darkness during a portion of this week while the gas works are being repaired.——The Northern editors will also have a dinner given them in passing through Rome.—*Commercial.*

HYMENEAL.

In Blakely, on Thursday morning, Mr. R. C. Perry and Miss Grace Hart.

In Bainbridge, on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant, Mr. Bennett S. Brockett and Miss Emma Hutchins.

Near Floyd Springs, on the 21st instant, Mr. Joseph P. Phipps and Miss Annie Griffith.

Near Kingston, on the 15th instant, Mr. J. A. Hanson and Miss Martha Littlejohn.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Lucretia Edmonson, widow of the late John Edmonson, died at her residence, six miles from Eatonton, Saturday night.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The dyeing establishment of Jersey City Heights has burned. The lessee and owner of the property lost their lives.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—Vandalite won the two mile dash. Time, 3:45.

Arizona won the best three in five. Time, 1:46¼, 1:46¼, 1:49¼.

Modeca won the mile heats for beaten horses. Time, 1:48, 1:51½, 1:58¼.

NEW YORK, May 25.—But one line of stages are running drivers. The others have struck for three dollars per day.

VERY LATEST.

M. E. CHURCH ON FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT—A ROYAL CRUMB.

AN ARSENAL FOR ROME.

BURNING A MAN AND WOMAN FOR SORCERY.

THE NEW YORK EDITORS' EXCURSION.

DECORATING ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

MONTGOMERY, May 25.—The New York editors have had ovation after ovation all through Alabama, and are delighted with the State and people. The greatest of the series was given them here. They leave at 7 o'clock this morning via the South and North and Selma, Rome and Dalton roads for Atlanta, so as to take in the iron fields and furnaces on that route. They will leave Atlanta on Tuesday evening via the great Kennesaw route for Chattanooga, and thence to Lynchburg and Washington. Ten or twelve of the Alabama editors will attend them by an invitation of R. W. Wrenn, agent of the Kennesaw route, to the New York and Alabama Associations.

ROME, May 24.—The Pope is suffering from a fever, the result of cold. Receptions at the Vatican have consequently been suspended.

LONDON, May 24.—The Observer announces that at the celebration of the Queen's birthday, which takes place to-morrow, the title of Duke of Connaught will be conferred on Prince Arthur. This is the first royal title ever associated with Ireland.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Patterson has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War deprecating orders heretofore issued forbidding the decoration of Confederate graves on Memorial Day at Arlington, and urging that the order, if standing, be revoked, or if temporary that it be not renewed.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—Governor Hartranft has signed a bill making Decoration Day a legal holiday.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 25.—The Alcalde of Jacobs, State of Sinaloa, reports officially that he tried, convicted, and burned, a man and woman for sorcery. The people demand other victims. Troops have been sent thither by order of the General Government.

LONDON, May 25.—Boyce Allen, one of the proprietors of the Allen Steamship Line, is dead.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the report of the committee on fraternal relations with the Northern Church was, with a few unimportant changes from the text as telegraphed, adopted by a very large vote.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The following is an extract from a telegram received on Saturday by his sons from General J. Watson Webb, who is in Europe:

Let any friend of Secretary Seward, or of mine, in Congress demand that all correspondence in relation to the Caroline affair be sent to the House. It will officially demonstrate what follows: The claimant in the Caroline case proposed that certain Brazilians should collect the claim and receive all over $25,000. In 1866 I submitted a proposition to Secretary Seward for his approval, and in 1867 the claim was paid, after standing twenty years. I sent $25,000 to Secretary Seward, together with the claimant's original authority to pay the balance to his agents, which I did. Secretary Seward formally approved, saying, "You have shown much energy and sagacity in the adjustment of this claim." Five years afterwards Secretary Fish and Attorney General Akerman decided that Brazil was not liable; that Polk, Buchanan, Marcy, Cass and Seward, were all wrong, and I was called upon to refund money paid to claimants' agents. I will be home as soon as my health will permit.

THE CENTENNIAL.

FULL DETAILS OF WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT EXPECTS TO BE.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The following final and conclusive decision of the International Centennial Commission and finance committee is made public:

1. Bids are to be opened for contracts for the execution of the art gallery and museum on Tuesday, and it is expected that the work will be commenced in a few days. The building is to cost $1,500,000, of which sum has been appropriated for that purpose by the State of Pennsylvania, $1,000,000, and by the city of Philadelphia $500,000. The building will cover one and one-half acres.

2. The immediate erection of the conservatory. $300,000 has been determined upon for this purpose, and an appropriation has been made by the city of Philadelphia, without any other instructions than the requirement that money shall be expended for this building. The plans cover the space of one and one-half acres of ground.

3. Machine hall at a cost of $800,000, which has been provided for by a direct appropriation by the city of Philadelphia, free from restriction and entirely available for the purpose. Work on this building will commence some months hence, but in ample time to have it completed for use by the commission. It will cover ten acres of ground, at a cost not to $80,000 per acre.

4. The erection of the main exposition building will be commenced as soon as the plans are perfected. This can probably be accomplished by the last of June. This building is to cover the space of about twenty acres at a cost not to exceed $100,000 per acre, say $2,000,000. To this work subscriptions to stock are applicable, which, making due allowance for losses, now amount to $1,900,000, allowing $300,000 yet to be provided for this purpose. The fifth agricultural hall, to be provided for, to cover about five acres of ground and cost about $250,000. Grading, draining water, railroad construction, etc., say $100,000. The general administration, say $500,000; for errors in estimation and for contingencies, say $875,000; total expenditures exclusive of the art gallery and museum; $5,625,000 of which the city of Philadelphia has appropriated direct and without reservation, except in the designation of the particular buildings on which the amount shall be expended; $1,000,000 actual subscriptions, and $1,800,000 total to be provided for, $3,825,000, which amount the Board of Finance have no doubt of being able to raise from the people and the general government.

THE NEW YORK JOURNALISTS.

When they Arrive in Atlanta.

ROME, GA., May 25, 1874.

The New York journalists leave here to-night 7 o'clock—reach Atlanta at midnight. Spend Tuesday in Atlanta—Wednesday in Chattanooga.

WHIPPING OF MAGEE.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE OUTRAGE ON CONSUL MAGEE.

THE FULLEST REPARATION OFFERED.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steamer Henry Chauncey has arrived from Aspinwall, and report that all was quiet on the Isthmus. The prompt interference of the Guatemala government prevented any further outrage on British Vice Consul Magee at San Jose. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a communication to Henry Schofield, H. B. M. Representative in Central America, in absence of Minister Corbett, pointing the energetic measures at once to be adopted by the government as soon as it was informed of the action of Colonel Gonsales. The arrival at the port of San Jose of the troops commanded by General Solares had the effect of saving Consul Magee's life, which was in imminent danger.

The Government is anxious to give all satisfaction to the British Government, and reparation to Magee, whatever may be the indemnity demanded. The following is a copy of a dispatch telegraphed to Lord Derby by Schofield of the occasion:

Mr. Vice Consul Magee, in San Jose, De Guatamala, has been grieviously outraged by the commander of the post, a native of Spain, who unfortunately happened to be in the service of the Republic. The Government, which has acted most satisfactorily toward Mr. Magee, offers ample satisfaction and corresponding indemnity. I have asked ten thousand pounds, subject to your approbation.

[Signed] E. SCHOFIELD.

Passengers who were on the steamer Arizona, in port when all this was going on, speak very strongly against Mr. James, United States Consul, for not interfering to save Magee from the cruelty of the commandante.

The reports by the last steamer from Central American ports were that Gonzales, who was not mortally wounded by the shots fired at him, would be tried and shot. His trial was to take place on the 28th ultimo.

CONGRESS.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL LIKELY TO SLUMBER.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

RAILROAD BILLS TO BE NEGLECTED.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Although there is a sufficient number of votes in the House to pass the Senate Civil Rights bill, there will be difficulty in reaching it in the regular order of business owning to measures which take precedence, and dilatory and motions by its opponents to prevent action upon it.

The House Committee and the Judiciary Committee have matured one of a similar character soon to be reported.

Even if such a bill should pass both branches doubts are expressed as to its receiving the President's signature. Large numbers of bills have been prepared by standing committees, some of which may not be called this session for reports, and, therefore, will go over to the next session, and Congress will devote itself mainly to the several appropriation bills to the exclusion of much other business, excepting where special orders may intervene. No railroad relief bills will be passed nor new railroad bills considered in the House—want of time, if no other reason, will be the excuse. The House Committee on Judiciary are not yet ready to report any of the impeachment cases. The delay is owing, in part, to the absence of Gen. Butler, the chairman, who is confined to his house by sickness.

The Geneva award distribution, the finance, and the tariff bill are three of the prominent measures yet to be acted on by the House.

The Senate is, in general business no further advanced than the House.

No business will be transacted next Saturday, as that will be the day for decorating deceased Union soldiers' graves in this neighborhood.

No action is expected on the report of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the seaboard. A large amount of valuable information has been collected on the subject, making one thousand printed pages.

Action will probably be taken to-morrow on the death of Representative Meliah. The circumstances attending his decease occasions general sorrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Sheldon to refund the cotton taxes and one by Young, of Georgia, to have Rome, Georgia, selected as a manufacturing arsenal.

SENATE.

Alcorn presented a memorial by the citizens of Mississippi asking Congress to take charge of the levees on the Mississippi Rivers. Referred to the Committee on Levees.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton dull; uplands 18 5-8; Orleans 19; sales 867 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery opened quiet as follows: June 17 3-4a17 13-16; July 18 1-4a18 5-16; August 18 5 8a18 11-16; September 18 3-16a18 1-4.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn quiet and steady. Pork heavy; mess $18. Lard heavy; steam 11 3-8a11 7-16. Turpentine unchanged. Rosin firm at $3 65a3 70 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks strong. Money 3. Exchange—long $4 88 1-2; short $4 91 1-2. Governments steady. State bonds quiet and nominal. Gold 12 3-8.

[The Whitsuntide holidays occur at this time in England. Therefore there will be no cotton market report from there for Monday and Tuesday.]

LETTER FROM HON. B. H. HILL.

His Reply to Mr. Stephens' No. 2.

ATLANTA, GA., May 23, 1874.

To the Editors of the Constitution: Constant engagements in the court room have prevented an earlier notice of Mr. Stephens' letter No. 2, on the Historical address.

Referring to the Hampton Roads Commission in that address, I said:

"You have heard it said that the President embarrassed the commissioners by giving them positive instructions to make the recognition of our independence an ultimatum—a condition precedent to any negotiation. This is not true." There is no allusion to any one as the author of this rumor. I know it was current and was being used to damage the reputation of Mr. Davis as a wise and discreet statesman. I had personal knowledge that the rumor, like many others circulated for the same purpose, was not true, and it was my duty to pronounce it untrue. I only added in brief, my reasons for knowing it was not true, to-wit: My knowledge of the circumstances resulting in the appointment of the commissioners, and the information I received from Mr. Davis himself. Mr. Stephens alone of the commissioners became greatly offended with the address as a whole, and made this reference to the Hampton Roads Commission the chief point of his attack. But he neither affirmed nor denied the rumor itself. There was no allusion by me in this portion of the address (and really in no portion of it) to his book, for there was no such charge against Mr. Davis, as that I denied, in his book. If the rumor was true why did he not add me in correcting it? Instead of doing either, he made a violent personal assault on my veracity, and with most bitter epithets denounced me as saying what I could not know, what it was impossible for me to know, because I was not (as he positively alleged) in Richmond "during the time the subject of the commission or the appointment of the commissioners was under consideration by Mr. Davis." Here was a plain issue of veracity. If I had said what I could not know, I was certainly not entitled to credit, and should never ask to be believed. If, on the other hand, Mr. Stephens had accused me falsely, and had emphasized that false accusation with most vituperative epithets from both the French and English languages, then he was bound to retract, or become himself forever unworthy of credit. The issue was one which nothing could satisfy but "proof, retraction or infamy," and so I made it in the letter of April 21st.

Under ordinary circumstances, it would not have been proper for me, after thus joining issue on a question of veracity, to have said another word, until Mr. Stephens, as the assailant, had been heard from, bringing before the public either his proof or his retraction. But I felt it was my duty to depart from this rule, so far as to give to the public the "Unwritten History of the Hampton Roads Commission," and for several reasons.

1. Mr. Stephens had requested it in his first letter, or rather "dared it." True, I was under no obligation to respect his request, or notice his dare, until he proved or retracted his charge of falsehood; but I was willing to be liberal, and let him know many facts of which I knew he was ignorant, and thus aid him in correcting himself.

2. I heard unpleasant rumors of his health from Crawfordville, and was anxious that this unwritten history should get before the public during his life. I am gratified to learn that the rumors of his condition were exaggerated.

In the mean time I produced proof of the truth of my statements. The letters of Hon. Mark H. Blanford, Hon. W. E. Smith and Hon. James H. Nash have been given to the public—and the letter of Governor Smith will be added with this to-morrow. These letters are clear and explicit. Three of the gentlemen were members of Congress at the time, and Mr. Nash was Secretary of the Senate. As to my presence in Richmond up to the 3d day of February, and therefore having full opportunity to know the truth of all I stated, I could add an immense number of witnesses, and the journals of the Senate, if they were accessible, and it was necessary.

In view of my own full statement of the facts, and the high character of the proof in support of that statement, the public had a right to expect from Mr. Stephens either counter proof, or a manly and honorable retraction. In this letter No. 2 he has given neither. On the contrary, he has offered a lot of excuses for his proven misstatements, which it is my painful duty to inform the public are as untrue as the original misstatement itself. His statement that I told him I was going to leave Richmond on the 26th or 27th of January (more than two weeks by the way, after Mr. Davis had taken the subject of the commission under consideration, and after Mr. Blair's first visit,) and then lurked about Richmond keeping out of his sight, is most indicrously untrue. Why should I keep out of his sight? I was every day in my seat in the Senate. If he was in his seat he saw me. If he was not in his seat, which of us was lurking? To be at the post of duty during the war, was an effective way to keep out of his sight. 3. His charge that Mr. Davis deceived him is equally untrue. Mr. Davis may have confided to Mr. Stephens a confidential suggestion of Mr. Blair to the effect that an armistice might result in a military convention, under which the two armies might unite and go into Mexico to expel Maximillian, etc. But that Mr. Davis advised with Mr. Stephens on the subject of a commission and the appointment of commissioners on the 27th day of January, and then told him he had not before consulted on the subject, is exceedingly absurd. As early as the 12th of January, two weeks before, Mr. Davis had committed himself in writing in favor of the commission to Mr. Blair, and on the 18th, more than a week before, Mr. Lincoln had responded to this letter, and the subject of the commission and the appointment of commissioners had been a topic of general conversation in Richmond all that time. This attempt by Mr. Stephens to confound a mere suggestion of Mr. Blair as to a probable result of an armistice, with the whole subject of a commission, is exceedingly characteristic of his way of relating facts.

3. So the pretense that the movement under his resolutions was not superseded by the visit of Mr. Blair, but was a different and independent movement to be acted on by Congress the next week will be news to every member of the Congress. The necessity or propriety of acting on his resolutions after Mr. Blair's visit was never thought of or entertained. The objection to Mr. Stephens' resolutions was the irregularity of such a movement to get up a commission. The appearance of Mr. Blair offered an opportunity of getting up the commission in a regular and proper manner, and the irregular method was at once abandoned. Governor Smith's letter is clear on this point, and Mr. Stephens' own conduct in leaving Richmond, with his resolutions on the table, is most conclusive proof that he himself had abandoned them. How silly then is the charge that Mr. Davis and myself only used the Blair movement to defeat his resolutions. But this wonderful man now discovers that Mr. Davis and myself (I am honored,) entered into a conspiracy to encompass him. Well, during the trials of that terrible winter of 1864 it was a question in Richmond which was doing most to deplete General Lee's army, General Grant with his cannon or Mr. Stephens with his tongue; and it did become as important and patriotic to circumvent the one as the other. The Georgia delegation did certainly make a flank movement on Mr. Stephens' tongue battery with no purpose but to silence it, and Mr. Davis did consent to help us. The excuse that my presence in Richmond is only a collateral issue, and thus to be passed by, will not do. If my presence or absence was immaterial why did he make it the issue? Why did he base upon the charge of my absence such bitter, vindictive and insulting epithets? As an issue of veracity made by himself it is very material. Did he exhibit all his bitterness on an immaterial question? It is no important that it must settle which of us is entitled to credit. If I said what I did not know and could not know it is folly for me to say anything more, for how could the public know when to believe me? If Mr. Stephens has stated a reckless untruth, supported with the most shameless epithets, and he does not retract the falsehood and the epithets, he is not entitled to credit in anything else he may say and it is useless for him to "fly buzz" the public ear. To refuse to correct a mistake is as criminal as to speak a deliberate falsehood. One or both of these crimes Mr. Stephens has committed, and he need not be so anxious to get away from it without atonement. A witness who adheres to one falsehood, all juries are told, shall not be believed in anything. Mr. Stephens says that my account of the Commission throws light on some things that were before mysterious to him. Nothing is so mysterious to Mr. Stephens as the real facts of Confederate history, and when that history shall be fully cleared up, he will be ashamed of many things he has written, and his friends will be ashamed of him. The character of the excuses offered by Mr. Stephens, any intelligent man would know from the temper he exhibits in making them. His allusion to an old controversy which both of us agreed as gentlemen in 1961 never to refer to again; his attempt to drag in a difficulty with another gentleman now dead, of which Mr. Stephens knows nothing, and which has no possible relation to the issue between us; his sneers at Mr. Davis; the adroit efforts to manufacture sympathy for himself by the grossest perversion of language, in order to make it appear that I have alluded to his physical condition, and made accusations against his mother—all these things would disgrace any man but Mr. Stephens, and he will be fortunate if they do not disgrace him.

The truth is, Mr. Stephens has not been candid in stating the reasons for his rage against the Historical address. That address has satisfied him that the truth of Confederate history will after all be written, and he trembles for his own fame. His conscience has applied to himself, remarks in the address which are only general, and, like a guilty sinner, he cries out "you mean me!" He rushed to an attack of my veracity to destroy the force of the address, and he has caught no man in a falsehood but himself! Then he cries, it is altogether "immaterial, only a collateral issue at best." I have never doubted that the Confederate cause was lost by our own dissensions. They are responsible for those dissensions who refused to yield their own opinions to the will of the constituted authorities legally expressed. Mr. Stephens set up his opinions above the law, because he regarded himself as wiser than all law and all men. He made war on the administration because the administration enforced the laws, and Mr. Stephens thought it ought to enforce his opinions. There were worse men in the Confederacy than Mr. Stephens, for there were some who made war on the administration from baser motives of gain, and hate and disappointed ambition, but none of them were powerful for evil as Mr. Stephens, because none had his power, and he was an example giving encouragement and immunity to all below him. Nor have I ever yet charged that Mr. Stephens and his followers were intentionally treacherous to the Confederate cause. But I do believe if they had openly joined the enemy, they would have inflicted upon that cause infinitely less damage than they did inflict upon it, by insisting they were its friends, holding high positions in State and Confederate counsels, and using all the power of those positions to weaken the Administration in its conduct of the war. And these words are written altogether in sorrow, and not at all in anger.

The proof which this discussion has thus far developed has established these points against Mr. Stephens.

1. On condition that the Georgia delegation in Congress at Richmond would support his resolutions, he did promise to write Governor Brown and urge him not to covene the Legislature in extra session. The delegation did make the agreement to avert what they considered a dangerous movement to our cause, and *Mr. Stephens did not write* the letter, and thereby violated his solemn pledge.

2. He made a direct and positive charge of falsehood upon me and the proof has fixed the falsehood upon himself. It will require a manhood and courage to extricate himself from these dilemmas, in a manly retraction and amende honorable, which he has not thus far indicated any evidences of possessing. When he shall do so, it will afford me great pleasure to enter upon the general discussion with that courtesy becoming the gravity of the subjects, and the positions both of us ought to take pride in maintaining. But decency, self-respect and the public faith all require that this personal issue of veracity shall be first settled, so that the people may know whose statements are entitled to credit.

A word now to the public.

When Mr. Stephens' first letter appeared I saw no complaint in the press of its bitterness. As soon as my reply appeared many papers began to lament the bitter personal controversy between "the two distinguished gentlemen." Was it just to include me in this condemnation? I have labored seduously to avoid unnecessary severity. I ask any editor to read Mr. Stephens' first letter, and put himself in my place, and ask himself the question, could he, as a man of honor, conscious of right, have said less? I have doubtless made many mistakes in my life; but I never spoke or wrote an intentional untruth nor failed to correct an unintentional mistake, and the man who charges me with either must meet the issue squarely.

Once more: Soon after the war ended the enemies of Mr. Davis and his administration commenced writing books, chiefly to acquit themselves and condemn him and his supporters. For nine years this thing has gone on, and the press have given currency to this Confederate sorehead literature. All this has delighted the enemy, and had almost undermined the good name of Mr. Davis himself. As soon as the true story of the Confederate Administration begins to be written, we hear lamentations about "the unfortunate controversy over the past." Is this right? Are our enemies internal and external, alone to be the oracles of Confederate history? It will not be permitted. It would be a crime to the dead and the cause for which they died, to permit it. Shall the discussion be stopped because those who dread it choose to make wanton and wicked personal issues? They can fret on. The truth will be told. The chapter may be a sad one which tells the true reason of our failure. But a people who refuse to understand the causes of one failure, refuse to provide the surest means of success in the next struggle. Then let the discussion go on. Let those who tell the truth be believed. Let the faithless be exposed, that their examples be not repeated, and let the faithful be vindicated that their names may be emulated.

I was about to send the foregoing to the press when I saw a notice that Mr. Stephens' third letter would appear in Augusta this morning. I delayed to see it. I have seen it. It staggers belief that even Mr. Stephens should have written it. I only say now that if anything I ever said, acted, written or thought, being fully told—and identify me for one hour with those who could make war on the Confederate administration and lowa, then I will confess I am not entitled to the respect of any true Southern man, woman or child now or ever! But the personal issue of veracity must be first settled, and until then I impeach Mr. Stephens as a witness not entitled to credit. In the mean time I now demand, or I have a right to demand, that the entire letter written by me to him in March, 1864, and from which he gives an extract, shall be published. I demand that the original manuscript be sent to the press, to be held subject to inspection. I would like nothing better than to have known the truth of the whole chapter of which that letter is a part.

BENJ. H. HILL.

There is No Use

FOR

GENTLEMEN OF ATLANTA

To Pay $20 Elsewhere for what we Sell for about One-Fourth LESS.

THIS may seem impossible, but we invite the public to inspect and pass judgment for themselves, on the

$15 Cassimere Suits!

We now offer
GRAY MOHAIR DUSTERS,
GRAY MOHAIR COATS,
BLACK ALPACA COATS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
Light Colored PANTS and VESTS.
At Low Prices.

O K CLOTHING STORE, O K

32 WHITEHALL STREET, WHITEHALL STREET.

may24-dtf ISAAC H. HAAS.

PROGRAMME.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING AND FESTIVAL OF THE LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN DISTRICT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN UNION OF TURNERS.

Atlanta, Ga., May 26, 27, 28 and 29, '74.

FIRST DAY—Reception of the delegates and invited guests at the Hall. Concert and Theatrical Performance at night.

SECOND DAY—Parade through the city to Oglethorpe Park—Festival Address—Picnic with National Amusements.

THIRD DAY—Prize tiveing in the morning. Gymnastic Exhibition in the evening.

FOURTH DAY—Session of the District Delegates at the Hall. Distribution of Prizes, and Ball at night.

Festival Grounds: Oglethorpe Park

Return Tickets over the Western and Atlantic Railroad free of charge.

may16-dsy2sun4sey4fry6from23to29

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer,

Line Street Property.

WE will sell, on the premises, Thursday Afternoon, May 28th, 1874, at 5 o'clock that valuable Lot on Line street, where the burnt house is. The lot fronts 75¾x135 4 feet deep—large enough for three store rooms, a private residence, or a centrally located boarding house; and for the latter purpose it is unsurpassed. The property must be sold, and a bargain is in store for some one.

Terms—Half cash; balance 6 and 12 months, with ten per cent. on notes.

WALLACE & FOWLER, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Alabama street.

may24-d4t

NEWARK CIDER

AND

CINCINNATI BEER.

PURE NEWARK CIDER, which we guarantee will keep pure and sound, for sale in barrels, half barrels and kegs.

Also, the best Cincinnati Lager Beer, for sale by

may24 d3t GUTHMAN & HASS.

C. W. DILL'S

New Photograph Gallery,

NO. 36 PEACHTREE STREET,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, near Kile's Corner, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Photographic work, in all the latest improved styles. may24-d3t

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co

WE will open on to-morrow a large lot of Ladies' FANS and BELTS in all the new styles. We are now offering White Swiss, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns and general assortment of White Goods, at less prices than ever before offered in Atlanta.

A large lot Linen Points and Sacques, on consignments, at prices much under value.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

may24-d3t

For Sale.

FOUR Hydraulic (4) Presses, one (1) Hydraulic Pump, one (1) pair of Rollers, five Heaters, Thirty horse-power Engine and Boiler. (All machinery Callahan make.)

Address JAS. T. BARTON, No. 210 Front Street, may2-d1m Memphis, Tenn.

CLOSING SALE

— OF —

Choice Liquors, Wines, &c.

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

TO Close out business. STORE FIXTURES, &c., at half their value. I am desirous to close out within TEN DAYS. J. F. HUTTING, Agent, may20-d1w Broad street, next the Bridge.

Wanted to Rent

A COTTAGE of five or six rooms in a good neighborhood. Will make a permanent tenant.

Address, P. O. BOX 221. 15 dtf

Ladd's Hydraulic Lime

Read the Following Testimonials:

OFFICE OF PARKINS & ALLEN, Architects, ATLANTA, May 6, 1874.

Mr. A. C. Ladd:

We have examined your Hydraulic Lime, and have had a piece of it in our office for over one year, which is as white as snow and very hard. It is admirably fit for the plastering of buildings under our supervision, and we can testify as to its superior quality and hardness of finish. We cheerfully recommend its use to all wanting a *first class Lime.*

Respectfully, PARKINS & ALLEN, Architects.

ATLANTA

OFFICE OF FAY & HASTY, Architects, ATLANTA, May 6, 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 5th inst., asking our opinion as to the quality of your Hydraulic Lime, is received.

We have used your Lime on several buildings in this city, and we believe it superior to any brought to this market, especially where white lime is used for an inside plastering. We cheerfully recommend it to those who wish a very fine quality of Lime.

Yours truly, FAY & HASTY, Architects.

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT, ATLANTA, GA., May 7, 1874.

Mr. A. C. Ladd:

DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to be able to testify to the superior quality of *Ladd's Hydraulic Lime.* I have been using it to a very large amount and find it all the time as represented, a No. 1, and each I cheerfully recommend it.

Very respectfully, M. CORBY, City Engineer and Architect.

ATLANTA, GA., April 25, 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of 25th received. In reply we would say that we consider your Hydraulic Lime, A No. 1. We have been using it for three years, and with pleasure recommend it.

Yours truly, HEALY, BERRY & CO., Contractors.

ATLANTA, GA., April 25, 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of this date asking for facts relative to the quality of your Hydraulic Lime received, and in reply would say, that we have used "Ladd's Hydraulic Lime," for nearly three years, as well as other Limes, and consider it No. 1 Lime.

J. A. HATCHER.

ATLANTA, GA., April 25, 1874.

Mr A. C. Ladd:

DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 25th inst., I will state that I consider your lime equal to or superior to the Thomaston Lime, "because of its Hydraulic Qualities." I have used it in heavy foundations and found it excellent.

Yours Respectfully, THOMAS G. W. CRUSSELL, Contractor.

ATLANTA, GA., May [illegible], 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq:

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the [illegible] inst., asking opinion as to quality of your Hydraulic Lime, received.

In reply will say that I have used nearly all of the limes made North and South. My experience is that your Hydraulic Lime is superior to any Lime I ever worked for plastering purposes. As a finishing lime it has no equal.

Yours respectfully, J. H. GRESHAM, Contractor in Plastering.

OFFICE OF JAMES G. THROWER, ATLANTA, GA., May 6th, 1874.

A. C. Ladd, Esq:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 4th instant received. In reply I take great pleasure in reiterating the statement made by me in the year of 1870, that your Hydraulic Lime, in my opinion, is a very superior article. Should this be any value to you you are at liberty to use it freely.

Very respectfully, JAMES G. THROWER, Contractor in Plastering.

ATLANTA, GA., May 6, 1874.

A C Ladd, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of May 5d received. I reply we will say that we have used your Hydraulic Lime since 1870, as well as other lime, for plastering purposes. We consider it equal to or superior to any lime in the market. We have used the Thomaston Lime of Maine but we consider your Lime equal if not superior to that lime.

D A McDUFFIE & BRO., Contractors Plastering.

Address A. C. LADD, Gen'l Agt., Alabaster Lime Works, Atlanta, Ga. Col. W. S. Grisham, Agent, Atlanta. Hon. W. A. Huff, Agent, Macon. H. A. Crane & Co., Agents, Savannah.

may17-dtf

MARK W. JOHNSON

Begs to announce the arrival of his stock of

Reapers and Mowers, Threshers,

FAN MILLS, GRAIN CRADLES,

Portable Engines, etc.,

FOR THE HARVEST SEASON.

Send for Price List.

800 TONS GUANO JUST ARRIVED, for sale on good terms. MARK W. JOHNSON, Agricultural Warehouse, apr10-d1m Atlanta, Ga.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. DANIEL NIX,

Social Circle

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is now prepared to treat all acute and chronic diseases, such as Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Tetter, Dropsy, Nervous Debility, diseases of the Spine and Kidneys, Diabetis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and Coughs. All Female Diseases, both Chronic and Acute.

If the patient cannot come to see me, send description of the disease by mail, and I will forward the proper remedies by express or mail.

Dr. Nix's Pain Extractor,

May be used for Cramp Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Burns or Fresh Wounds, externally or internally. It is warranted to cure if used according to the directions on eac package. If it fails to give satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Persons wishing to procure my Remedies for the foregoing diseases, can do so by inclosing the amount by express or post-office order. I have them put up in pkgs charge at $5 00, $10 00 and $20 00.

Address me at Social Circle, Georgia. DANIEL NIX, M. D. apr18-d6m

Dr. W M. Marvin.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. V

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA:

Tuesday Morning, May 26, 1874.

BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York at 12½@12¾.

Cotton closed in New York at 18½; in Liverpool at 9¾.

The shrimp season has fairly set in in Charleston.

Husbands and wives in Illinois, under the new law, may bring civil suits against each other.

Mr. Carl Schurz can rest on his laurels. A Missouri paper says "as an amateur pianist he is no slouch."

The Cardinal-Prince Riario Sforza, of Naples, is looked upon in Italy as the future Pope of Rome.

Sir. Henry Thompson, the distinguished English surgeon, who is about to visit this country, first distinguished himself by taking a $35,000 fee from the King of Belguim.

The little girl who was outraged by the fiend Williams, in Mobile, has since died of the injuries inflicted upon her. Williams has already paid the penalty of his crime.

Major James F. Waddell, at Scale, on Monday last, announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District of Alabama, now represented by Charles Pelham, Republican.

They have a pond in Iowa, the waters of which bleach every living thing it contains white. Here is a chance for our African fellow-citizens. Go to Iowa and get bleached. It is better than "civil rights."

Bismarck is reported to have said that he over-estimated the military strength and under-rated the financial resources of France in the late war, and now regrets that he did not overrun all her territory, and then make the indemnity large enough, say ten milliards, to have crippled her for years.

Madame Bazaine, the Mexican wife of the ex Marshal, is said to be actively intriguing for the restoration of the French Empire, and in connection with her intrigues, which have assumed some importance, it is intimated that the time is not far distant when the Vatican will openly advocate the candidature of Napoleon IV by urging the French clergy to use all its power and influence on his side.

A genuine Cuban centipede, one of the most poisonous tropical enemies of men, was found snugly "stowed away" in a bunch of bananas at the New Market, Petersburg, Virginia, recently. It had traveled a long way to find its end, but was saved a part of its mission by one knowing something of its habits, and who saved a more curious than wise individual from "interviewing" it between thumb and finger.

Here is a poetical rule which, if carried out faithfully, will prevent all those discontented criticisms upon the weather which so abound:

When the weather is wet,
We must not fret;
When the weather is cold,
We must not scold;
When the weather is warm,
We must not storm;
But
Be thankful together,
Whatever the weather.

To the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.

MACON, May 18, 1874.

Desiring, above all things, unity of action by the Democrats of Georgia in our approaching elections, and knowing the great importance of harmony in our ranks, I have determined, with a view to these desirable ends, to call together the Executive Committee of the party on the first Wednesday in July, in Atlanta, for consultation. Until then it is desired that no action looking to nomination of candidates will be taken by the party. Gentlemen of the Committee, the interest of the people demand your attention.

THOMAS HARDEMAN, JR.,
Ch'm'n Dem. Ex. Com.

THE Methodist General Conference selects Atlanta for the next session. See special.

MR. GUNCKEL of the House Military Committee reported back adversely, on Saturday, a bill to purchase a site for military purposes in this city. The report was laid on the table.

THE effects of Radical misrule, fraud and extravagance were strikingly exhibited in Charleston last week. In a sale of five days 2,900 pieces of city property were confiscated by the State for delinquent State and county taxes.

THE Rome Commercial raises the question of jurisdiction against the Press Association, in the matter of the arraignment of that journal for unnecessary bidding. But it waives the question of jurisdiction and declares that it will put in an appearance at the next meeting of the Association. Good.

ENGLAND and Austria are in trouble. The former, because the Czar's daughter is not satisfied either with her place at Court, or with Clarence House. She claims a place next to the Princess of Wales. The latter country is disturbed by a rise in the price of beer. 10,000 riotous people gathered before one brewery, and compelled its proprietors to agree to sell at old prices.

EATONTON falls into line with those whose battle cry is, Books for the million. The Library Association of the Eatontonians has been fully organized, with Mr. William A Reid at its head; and they propose to accumulate a library for popular use without any unnecessary delay. Speed the useful work.

THE recent Constitutional Convention of Ohio sat one hundred and eighty-six days, and cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million. The more the Ohioans contemplate the bills they must pay the more satisfied are they that every needful change could have been effected, without expense, by statute under the old Constitution. The people vote upon the costly instrument in August.

THE House by a surprisingly large majority—160 yeas to 54 nays—voted to make New Mexico the thirty-eighth State of the Union. This result was largely due to the excellent speech of the new delegate from the territory, Mr. Elkins. He showed that New Mexico has 135,000 people—a larger number than either Nevada or Oregon contains. The bill will encounter a much stronger opposition in the Senate, and may have to go over until next session.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

We give in another column a full text of the Civil Rights Bill as passed by the United States Senate. It is as wicked and pernicious as partisan rancor, political greed, and malicious persecution, can make it. It gives to the negro the equal enjoyment of all inns, public conveyances, places of amusement, common schools and public institutions of learning and benevolence sustained in whole or in part by general taxation. The enforcement of the law is lodged with the United States Courts.

But legislation is powerless to force what is contrary to nature. The measure, if finally adopted, will work incalculable hardships, but it will never succeed in its object. The poor negroes themselves will be the greatest sufferers. Our public school systems will be broken up, and the negro race thrown entirely upon its own resources. That negroes will be permitted to crowd the whites and sit down by them at hotels and in places of amusement is a utopian dream that will never find realization among the Southern people. We shall be put to vast trouble and inconvenience to thwart the iniquity, but thwarted it will be.

We had begun to hope that the Radical party were abandoning the line of persecution, oppression and hate. But this crowning act of infamy proves that at least in the United States Senate malignity still rules

They would crush the proud spirit of the Southern man by every possible act of humiliation they can force upon him.

But let them go on—madly go on. We know not what the House will do. It may pass the bill also. We know not what Grant's action will be. He may seize the glorious opportunity of sending Sumner's legacy after the testator, or he may approve the bill, thus making it odious law. Be it so. It will but hasten the overthrow of the party of hate, the perpetual incendiaries of fraternal fellowship, and the sleepless agitators of discord. They will not allow the passions, prejudices, and enmities of the past to die, and so the people, yearning for peace and complete fraternization once again, as in the olden, halcyon time, have willed that the Radical party shall die—and die a death, which, Heaven grant, may know no political resurrection.

The Spirit of Chivalry.

At a meeting recently held in Augusta to organize a Board for the Southern Life Insurance Company, Gen. A. H. Colquitt made a splendid speech. It was earnest, logical, suggestive and convincing. There was no piling on of the agony, no wind-mill gesticulation, no attempt to rival the fury of the Python, no petty tricks of the political demagogue or the religious dramatist. Every statement was as clean-cut as a cameo; every movement was natural; every word impressive. The listener was particularly struck with the body of thought in repose, and the sincerity of an intrepid spirit, under the sovereign control of a healthy reason. Among the truths enunciated by this noble gentleman and brave hero, none was more worthy of perpetuation and applause than his appeal for the Southern people to retain their pride of character, their chivalry—the one glorious thing left them amid a multitude of disasters, and the one thing, too, that no machination of man can destroy, but which may be lost by a surrender and a suicide when more than blood is spilt.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Mr. Hill's Last.

On our first page we give the reply of Hon. B. H. Hill to No. 2 of the papers of Hon. A. H. Stephens. Mention of the letter of Hon. Warren Akin, among those spoken of as given to the public, was inadvertently omitted from our copy of Mr. Hill's manuscript, which was printed on our outside before the omission was noted.

THE river has fallen ten feet at Memphis, and yet the bayous opposite the city are still within seven inches of their highest tide. These stagnant bayou waters, under the burning suns of the summer months may produce the germs of desolating epidemics. We can easily fortify against all such calamities by given out upland city a thorough cleansing. We implore Marshal Harris to fearlessly do his whole duty in this matter. Let every negligent householder be mercilessly driven to the performance of the work that he owes to the community.

NORTHWEST GENERAL CONFERENCE

Next Session Held in Atlanta.

[Special to Atlanta Constitution.]

LOUISVILLE, May 23, 1874.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will adjourn to-morrow. The next session will be held in Atlanta, May 18, 1878.

A. H. Redford was elected Book Agent, T. O. Summers, editor of the Nashville Advocate, A. G. Haygood Sunday School Secretary and J. B. McFerrin Missionary Secretary.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE

A Man Shoots Himself in the Arms of His Wife.

From the Troy (Texas) Signal, 16th.

Only two short months ago we chronicled the marriage of Miss Mollie Huey, one of Troy's fairest belles, to Robert L. Reid, of Waller Valley, Kentucky, and now we have the sad duty to perform of giving to the public the details of his taking his own life and going unbidden in the presence of his Maker, under circumstances at once painful and horrible.

On last Friday, Reid was taken with one of his crazy spells, in which he imagined that some parties were trying to kill him, but on Saturday he was some better, so much so that on Saturday night himself and wife retired to rest at an early hour, and Mrs. Reid, being tired out, immediately dropped off to sleep. She awoke some time in the night and missed him from her side; she immediately arose and searched for him until daylight, but without success. Sunday morning a messenger came from her brother-in-law to Reid, who lived some three miles, stating that Reid was there and wanted her to come at once. She did so and found him there. It seems that in the night the hallucination that his life was in danger again took possession of him, and rising with nothing on but his night clothes, in his sock feet, traveled three miles through mud and water, sometimes up to his knees, to Mr. Bogler's, where he was taken in and cared for, and it was at this place that he committed the suicidal act. He was lying upon a lounge in a room with no one present but his wife, when he saw two men coming up the road, and told her that these were the men that were trying to kill him. She endeavored to quiet his fears, but to no avail. He told her that he intended to kill himself that day; that the sun would never set on him alive, but she attributed the words to the workings of a disordered brain and paid but little attention to them. She stepped to the door a moment, when he called her and asked her if she wanted to go to the grave with him, or follow him. She told him neither, but wanted him to stay with her. He then drew a pistol that he had concealed under the head of the bed, and attempted the rash act, but she snatched the pistol from him. He then rose from the couch, seized her, and with a maniac's force wrenched the deadly weapon from her grasp, and before she had time to summon assistance, threw himself upon the lounge, and with her arms around him in the vain endeavor to gain possession of the weapon, placed the cold muzzle against his forehead, pressed the trigger, and fell back a corpse, the blood spurting out all over his stunned and terrified wife.

GOOD BYE, JOE.

End of the Carpet-bag Reign in Arkansas—Some of the Rats that Ran from the Sinking Ship.

[St. Louis Times, May 22.]

Each train over the Cairo and Fulton and Iron Mountain Railroads brings to St. Louis crowds of Brookites, who, since that little proclamation of the President's, find the land of the Rackensacks too hot for them. At the different hotels were registered last night Colonel John M. Clayton, brother of the great head and front of the late attempted usurpation, a member of the last General Assembly from Jefferson county, and recently a Brigadier General of Brooks' forces; Colonel John Booker, also a member of the House, the leader of the forces who fired into the steamer Hallie, and afterward scuttled her; Lieut. Col. A. S. Fowler, formerly sheriff of Pope county, and who is known in connection with the seizure of the State arms from the Arkansas State Industrial University at Fayetteville, and for whose capture the ill-fated steamer Hallie was equipped and started out; Captain H. R. Pinkney, formerly of the State Lands Department; Captain J. T. Cox, Jr., of the Brooks forces; Capt. Ed. Stowell, of the State Treasury Department; Lieut. Charles Taylor, Chief Clerk of the Chancery Court; Col. M. L. Andrews, Quartermaster General of the Brooks forces, and a large number of the followers of the organizing parson. With these gentlemen the drama is over, the curtain has fallen, the desperate game they attempted has not won, and now, after a short and fitful season of the "pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious war," they find themselves refugees from a land they have for years impoverished, and well nigh converted into a "howling wilderness." The reign of the carpet-bagger is over in Arkansas, and the horde of vampires that has for the last decade been drawing the life blood from the commonwealth, must seek other scenes more congenial to their vandalism. Poor Joe, had he served his God as faithfully as he served Benjamin Clayton, he would not be deserted in this, his last extremity. Not a single prominent Republican is left in Little Rock to console the deposed usurper in this his hour of trial. Vale, vale, Joe.

A Rare and Pleasant Exception.

The Hon. Sam Bard, Postmaster of Atlanta, Georgia, is a gentleman whose power of starting newspapers is only equalled by the facility with which he can stop them suddenly after they are fairly going. He is an able editor, and it makes little difference to him which political party he supports; he throws soul into his editorials whether he is on one side or the other. Of late he has been devoting his pen to the advocacy of Grantism, and has a postoffice. Some postmasters when they get into office make free with the public funds, but Sam Bard is not that kind of a man. He has just issued a manifesto, dated in Atlanta, expressing the sentiments which his friends would naturally expect to emanate from one who has been Governor of a Territory and the editor of numerous journals of various shades of politics. The manifesto is intended for the information of people having little bills against him, and in it, after passing allusion to the losses he has sustained in journalism, he distinctly announces that he cannot be induced by any appeal from creditors, or from those who daily collect contributions, to overdraw his salary or to appropriate in any way money which he may not legally or legitimately use. "He who would appropriate public funds to his own private use," says Postmaster Bard, "is, in my judgment, utterly unworthy of the confidence of our noble government or the people." Mr. Bard adds that he proposes to discharge the duties of his office so as to fully justify the confidence reposed in him by the President and Senate. It is pleasant to find find a high officer of the government expressing such elevated sentiments.

The anniversary of the victory of May 5, 1863, over the French army was celebrated with enthusiasm in the capital of Mexico and throughout the country.

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

LETTER FROM HON. B. H. HILL.

[Special to Atlanta Constitution.]

LOUISVILLE, May 23, 1874.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will adjourn to-morrow. The next session will be held in Atlanta, May 18, 1878.

A. H. Redford was elected Book Agent, T. O. Summers, editor of the Nashville Advocate, A. G. Haygood Sunday School Secretary and J. B. McFerrin Missionary Secretary.

SOCIAL RIGHTS.

TEXT OF THE NEGRO BILL AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The civil rights bill as it passed the Senate, reads as follows:

Sec. 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theater and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or part by taxation, and of cemeteries so supplied, and also the institutions known as industrial colleges endowed by the United States subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitle to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or inciting such denial, shall, for every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action on the case, with full costs, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year; provided, that the party so aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and if the offense is a refusal or burial, the penalty may be recovered by their heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial; and provided further, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and the State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of the State.

Sec 1. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the territorial, district or circuit courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and district attorneys, and marshals and deputy marshals of the United States and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States with power of arresting and imprisonment and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act and cause him to be arrested and, imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; providing that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat the civil action accruing to any person by reason this act or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That no citizen, providing he meet all the other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for services for grand or petit jurors in any Court of the United States or of a State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person, charged with the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than $1,000.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other courts in said court.

A JOLLY OLD TIME IN ROME.

HANDSOME RECEPTION BY MAYOR AND CITIZENS.

OFF FOR ATLANTA.

Special to Atlanta Constitution.

ROME, GA., May 25—10 P. M.

The excursion party of New York journalists were met by a committee of reception appointed by the Mayor at Stonewall, Alabama, and were accompanied by them to the city. They were met at the depot by citizens, [illegible] and music, and the hospitality of the city extended.

THE BANQUET.

They were then escorted to the Choice Hotel, where a splendid banquet was spread and speeches were indulged.

The Fire Department, with aid of water works, made a fine demonstration, with which the guests were much pleased.

ROMAN HOSPITALITY.

Rome maintained her reputation for hospitality without obsequiousness. Col. T. W. Alexander delivered the speech of welcome, after which speeches became general.

The whole party left at 9 P. M.

IN HIGH SPIRITS FOR ATLANTA

by special train, where they will remain Tuesday.

The infusion is quite different to that before which Big John and Bill Arp fled in war times. Circumstances alter cases. N.

CONGRESS.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION IN ALABAMA.

PAYMENT TO LOYAL OWNERS OF SLAVES.

THE HOUSE REFUSES TO CALL UP CIVIL RIGHTS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Scott called up the bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad. He said the bill was designed to enable the company to execute a morigage upon the portions of its road already completed.

Senator Edmunds moved as an amendment that nothing in this shall be construed to have the effect to entitle said corporation any other or further rights to public lands, or in any other respects as against the United States than such as it is now entitled to by law, which was agreed to and the bill was then passed.

The conference report on the appropriation bill was adopted.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. Among the amendments were $2,000 for the Surveyor General of Louisiana, clerks' fees and for the Mellah obsequies.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced in the House were the following:

To confirm the pre-emption and homestead rights in Alabama.

By General Sheldon—To refund the cotton tax.

By Mr. Crashaw, of Kentucky—To revive the act of 1864 providing for the payment to loyal owners of negroes drafted or mustered into the army of the United States. It proposes the appointment of a commission to investigate all such claims, and to allow in each case the sum of $300, as provided in said Act, which was suspended in 1867.

By Mr. Harris of Virginia—A bill to restore to the pension rolls the names of pensioners of the Mexican war stricken therefrom for disloyalty.

A motions to suspend the rules and take up the supplementary civil rights bill and the currency bill were defeated, two thirds not voting on the affirmative. The vote on civil rights was 153 to 84—not two-thirds. The following Republicans voted with the Democrats: Bromberg, of Alabama; Butler, of Tennessee; Lowndes, Sr. of Virginia; Strait, of Minnesota; J. Ambler Smith, of Virginia; W. A. Smith, of North Carolina; Thomas, of Virginia; Sharuber, of Tennessee.

The defeat of the supplementary civil rights bill in the House to-day is not a finality to the issue. The Senate bill cannot be got at except under a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote, and that, as shown by the action of the House to-day, cannot be secured, but the Judiciary Committee, under its leave to report, at any time, can report a bill which is a perfect copy of the Senate bill, and this can be passed by a simple majority and sent over to the Senate and there acted on in that way. The supplementary civil rights bill may, within a very brief space, find itself in the President's hands.

Amendatory to the tariff and internal revenue: The bill reported in the House to-day contains the following clause: Any farmer or planter may cultivate the place of production tobacco of his own growth at retail directly to the consumer to an amount not exceeding $100 annually.

Butler championed the civil rights bill in the House to-day.

Croxton, minister to Bolivia, died at Lopez.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Stewart introduced a joint resolution proposing the following as an amendment to the Constitution:

Article 16th. If any State shall fail to maintain a common school system, under which all persons between the ages of five and eight years, not incapacitated for the same, shall receive free of charge such elementary education as Congress may prescribe, and shall have the power to establish therein such a system, and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Chicago Times tells of a New York gentleman who lost a portion of one of his ears. Talk enhancement of his beauty worried him so that he determined to find some deft artisan who would make him an artificial organ. It was to be durable in material, flesh-like in color, and so built that it might be worn with ease and comfort. He found his man, paid him $300 and went off with, not on, his auricular. Proud as a boy of a brand new top, he wied on his ear, but after a time found that the wearing of it caused him intense pain, and that under the sun it lost its delicate pink color, and tanned much more rapidly than the other and genuine hearer. This set him upon his ear and started him into court to sue the maker of his broken member. The defense was that ear-making was an experiment, against the success of which the defendant warned his customer, who told him that he must have the ear, cost what it would. The workman expended much time upon it, making it as close an imitation of the natural ornaments as an artificial ear could possibly be made. The plaintiff got back 50 per cent. of his investment.

Five years of Grant's Indian peace policy has cost $34 581,000; whereas, five years of War Department management cost only $19,726,000.

A Period of Democratic Ascendency Predicted.

[New York Tribune, May 24.]

There is not a time within twenty years, since Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward had the supreme control to attain what it notoriously been the measure of his ambition, a seat in the Senate of the United States. That he has at last attained it, and that Connecticut has deliberately turned away from the men who have had her confidence for over twenty years, to lift to her highest representative position the man she has feared and hated most, and whose political opinions she has repeatedly repudiated and disowned, is an event of peculiar significance. Whoever should have said two years ago, when the Republicans, strong in their majority, quarrelled and split into factions over the election of Senator, that Wm. W. Eaton would be the next Senator elected, would have been compassioned as a lunatic. Such a prediction a few months later, when the State was carried overwhelmingly for Grant, would have been wilder still.

In the same spirit in which conservative Connecticut swung over from Buchanan's administration to Francis Gillette in 1854, she swung from Grant's administration to Wm. W. Eaton in 1874. The people are tired of platforms and protestations. They have begun a revolt. Does the party in power understand the situation?

As for Mr. Eaton, with all his faults, and they are such as may seriously impair his influence, he has distinguishing virtues that may make him a very useful representative. The lesson of 1854 to his own party, and the lessons of his twenty years' experience since then, are not more his to profit by than those of the last two years, which seem specially directed to his opponents. If history does repeat itself, Mr. Eaton's election to the Senate opens a period of Democratic ascendency, just as Francis Gillette's led the way to twenty years of Republican rule in the State.

NEW YORK NOTES.

FEARFUL REVELATIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—RECEPTION TO ROCHEFORT—MOIETIES.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Three hundred stages have been stopped on account of the stormy weather, which makes the strike disagreeable.

An investigation conducted in secret by a committee of the Board of Education of Brooklyn has revealed, it is stated, there are startling facts which fully justify the wisdom of conducting the investigation in private. What has been developed will make necessary the examination of every school teacher in the city.

A grand reception will be tendered Henry Rochefort on his arrival Friday by the French societies, consisting of the Society Revolutionaire Francese and French.

A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce will leave for Washington this evening to appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate, on invitation of Hon. John Sherman, to give their views on the moiety bill pending before that body. The Boards of Trade of Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, will also be represented by delegates for the same object.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Five Thousand Oil Chromos
Will be given away by
M. RICH,
29 Whitehall street.
Every purchaser of Dry Goods gets one.
may24-diw

WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States partly cloudy and warm weather, with light to fresh variable winds and no decided change in the barometer.

The lower Mississippi will fall slightly; the Missouri and Ohio rivers will change but little.

Cautionary signals continue at Portland, Me., and Eastport.

PAYING LOYAL OWNERS OF COTTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The bill reported to the House to-day to refund the cotton tax was agreed upon at a recent caucus of Representatives from the cotton States. It provides for a commission of three persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to adjudicate the cases which may be presented. The tax moneys are to be refunded to the parties who actually sustained the burden of the tax or their legal representatives. The judgment or award is to be based on the established principles of equity as held in the highest Courts of Chancery in this country. In due cases bonds of five hundred and one thousand dollars are to issued payable at the end of forty years in gold, from date of judgments, bearing interest at four and four and a half per cent. per annum, and to be called cotton bonds.

It is not expected the bill will be acted on during the present session.

Another Illusion Dispelled.

Barbara Freitchie was truly loyal, but she never did flap that American flag in the faces of the Confeds as they marched into Frederick, Maryland. Her niece declares so in a communication to the Woman's Journal. Barbara was, however, in some sort a heroine, for the same authority has it that on one occasion she opened the front door of her house, and finding the porch full of rebel soldiers, lifted her walking cane, and flourishing it over their heads, exclaimed, "Begone you lousy pack!" They immediately begoned. In the light of this recent and authentic information, we respectfully ask Mr. Whitaker to respect the sacredness of history and revise his patriotic poem, based upon a somewhat exaggerated statement of facts. The fiery old Quaker wrote:

Shoot if you must this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag, she said.

We beg that he will change the couplet so that it will read somewhat like the following:

Maam, if you must, the old back shed,
But mamma's maam the porch, she said.

The spirit of the poem need not necessarily be changed, but Barbara's bold though somewhat homely exclamation against the lousy trespassers upon her porch must be poetically treated.—*Chicago Times.*

The Mill river disaster developed at once eight cases of insanity among those who were crazed by the loss of property and friends. Three persons on Saturday were sent to the Northampton Asylum. Cases of a similar nature occurred after the Chicago fire. It is hardly to be wondered at in either instance. The fire in the one case and the water in the other, coming like an avalanche of ruin, would be enough to turn the brain of the strongest.

After all the maneuvering to secure a negro jury for the trial of the Grant parish prisoners, in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, the jury as chosen is composed of nine white men and three colored. A liberal use of the right of challenge, and good luck in the order of precedence in presenting the jurors summoned, enabled the defense to accomplish this much. The trial was progressing at the latest advices.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Adjournment—Cotton Tax—The Wedding, etc.

LETTER FROM TOMMY HAUCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1874.

A BILL for the refunding of the cotton tax has been agreed upon in caucus by the Southern Congressmen, and will probably soon be introduced in the House, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. That will be the end of it, for the present session, at least, though some persons are foolish enough to think that Congress will agree to refund the sixty-eight millions of dollars illegally exacted from the planters of the South. Be that as it may, the bill agreed upon is objectionable in many of its features. It is doubtful if any measure could be drawn that would not throw this vast sum into the hands of a ring. The difficulty is the way of protecting the interests of the Southern planter have heretofore defeated all efforts in this direction. Take the refunding of the tax on cotton as an example. How many planters have received a cent under the ruling which caused the restoration of a large sum in the aggregate, to the cotton growing States? The list of these claims was published in THE CONSTITUTION some time since. In every instance the money was paid to commission merchants and factors, The planters got nothing. So it would be in the event of the cotton tax being refunded. Many of these claims have been bought up at low figures by New York capitalists and others, forming what is known as the cotton ring, and which is believed to control at least one-half of the total amount to be refunded. Mr. Harris, of Georgia, endeavored to have the bill amended in caucus so as to invalidate all purchases of these claims made before the passage of the bill, but failed. It is hard fighting thirty millions of dollars. The bill provides for the distribution of the amounts to be refunded through a commission which is to act in Washington. This provision is directly in the interest of the cotton tax ring and the claim agents of this city. The planter who has a claim of $50 or for two or three hundred dollars over, cannot afford to come to Washington to collect it. The expenses of his journey would eat up the amount, and once here the commissioners would find it easy to interpose delays that would empty his pocket book and exhaust his patience. He would thus be compelled to sacrifice his claim, and the ring would secure the lion's share. In any even, the south can gain nothing by this movement for the refunding of the cotton tax; and least of all by the bill it is proposed to introduce, and which is nearly identical with the measure introduced by Mr. White, of Alabama, some time since.

THE GRANT-SARTORIS WEDDING

has been the great event of the day. The details of the affair will reach you in advance of this letter; but some bits of gossip concerning it are not generally known, and will hardly appear in the telegraphic reports to be published to-morrow. The Grant family were decidedly adverse to the match. The President said on one occasion that he would far rather have had his daughter marry an American with out a dollar, provided he was honest and worthy, and Mrs. Grant was no less strongly opposed to the marriage of her daughter to a foreigner. It appears, however, that Mr. Sartoris had engaged himself to the daughter without the knowledge of her parents, and the first intimation they had of the fact was when he appeared at the White House to claim her hand. They gave their consent with reluctance, and will part with their daughter with regret. Many predict, too, that the bride of to-day will soon weary of her English home, and long for her native land and the parents and friends she is to leave behind her.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

will no doubt take place at the date fixed by the two houses—the 23d of June. The necessary public business can be disposed of by that time, but a very very large number of bills, including some important public measures must be left unacted upon, and go over to the next session. The calenders of both houses are exceedingly lengthy, and include an unusually large number of private bills. Probably some of these may by rushed through in the last hours of the session, but the majority must fail.

THOMAS HAUCK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to remain constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or inverted skin, to take, without delay, Sobesack's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It is one striking at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may3-dcodtu

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$10 Reward.

STRAYED on Saturday May 23, a Black Mare MULE, four years old. Any one finding said Mule will please leave her at O. H. Jones' Livery Stable and receive the above reward.

may26-dlf CRAWFORD MOUR.

The Peerless Summer Resort,

Private Boarding at Stone Mountain.

ROOMS Furnished or Unfurnished, at Reasonable rates. Address

may26-dlw MRS. S. E. LYNAM, Stone Mountain.

J. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

12 BLOCKS.

3 1-3 ACRES each, South Fair Grounds, near Bellwood Station, State Railroad Auction sale at 11 o'clock, A. M., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1874 Read Handbills posted. TERMS 1/3 cash, 1/3 6 months, 1/3 12 months. Sale at 2 o'clock, P. M.

may26-d4t WALLACE & FOWLER, Real Estate Agents.

GEORGIA—DeKalb County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, May 23 1874.

WHEREAS, William C. White, executor of Thos. White, deceased, late of said county, applies to me for letters of dismission from his said trust.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons interested to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, then and there to show cause, if any, why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand and official seal.

JOHN B. STEWARD, Ordinary.

may25-w30d

THE MIDDLE GEORGIA

Mineral Association.

PARTIES having Mineral Properties to dispose of will apply at the office of the Association, No. 9 Pine street, Atlanta, Ga.

A fair specimen of the ore is requisite, which, if it, upon analysis, proves to be satisfactory will lead to further and minute investigation of the property.

DR. J. S. HAMILTON, of Athens, President.

DR. A. EISBORN, of New York, Mining Engineer.

may26-d2w

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

To be Read by the Ladies, Only.

The latest styles of Ladies' Underwear are now open. Ladies are invited to examine. No trouble to show goods at 45 Marietta street.

Mothers, remember that all the latest styles of Children's Suits can be found at the Ladies' Underwear Establishment, opposite the Post-Office. may5-dtf

PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOM,
Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia,
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE SINCE 1866.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives Universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:

Select, per quart	65 cents
Medium, per quart	50 cents
Ordinary, per quart	40 cents

Address O. L. PEASE,
Atlanta, Ga.
jan11—dtf

ATLANTA:

Tuesday Morning, May 26, 1874.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Mrs. S. E. Lynam at Stone Mountain is prepared to accommodate persons with board during the summer.

Wallace & Fowler will sell on Friday next, twelve acres of three and one-third acres each, near Bellwood station and Oglethorpe Park.

See ten dollars reward for black mare mule strayed.

Parties having mineral properties to dispose of will note the advertisement of the Middle Georgia Mineral Association.

The Rockbridge Alum Springs of Virginia will be opened on the first of June.

See advertisements of the Straub Mill Works.

See bankrupt notice of Robert H. Hale.

See $10 reward for stray mule.

HOUSE TO RENT.—See advertisement of C. E. Boynton.

A SPLENDID Milch Cow for sale by
may 21-2t CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.

WALLACE & FOWLER will sell some valuable property near Oglethorpe Park, next Friday.

SHOES a specialty at Cohen & Selig's closing out sale. Call on us. may24-1w

MAJOR MELVILLE C. MARTIN has patented a pill which is sure cure for chill.

CHINA and Cocoa Mattings a specialty at the carpet store of
may21-2t CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.

MR. E. VAN GOIDTSNOVEN was the artist who supplied the birds and flowers, and arranged the decoration of the fountain at the Kimball House.

THE cheapest place in the city for fine clothing is at corner Whitehall and Alabama streets.
may 24-1w COHEN & SELIG.

GO TO M. RICH'S new store, 29 Whitehall street, and get a fine Oil Chromo for nothing.
may 24-d1w

MR. WILLIAM MOSELEY, an old resident of DeKalb county, and for half a century a consistent member of the Baptist Church, died last Friday night at a ripe old age.

A NEW MODE OF ADDRESSING LETTERS.—A bevy of college girls have discovered a new mode of addressing letters. They address them thus—"Major W—— and Lady."

LADIES, READ.—We shall offer special inducements during this week in *Dress Goods*. Black Grenadines a specialty. STEINHEIMER BROS.,
may24—d3t 48 Whitehall street.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Fifth Baptist Church give a strawberry festival at Lochrane's Hall, in the Republic Block, to-night and to-morrow night.

SIXTY-FIVE Saratoga Trunks still on hand, which must be sold out during this week, regardless of cost, at the
may24-d3t NEW YORK STORE.

THE EASTMAN ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE is the only Actual Business College in the South. For Specimen of Penmanship and College Journal with full information, Address
may16-dtf DETWILER & MAGEE.

STEINHEIMER BROS. will open on Monday next a new line Domestic Goods, Belts, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Linens, and a full line Spring Cass.
NEW YORK STORE,
may21—d3t 48 Whitehall street.

THE citizens of Atlanta will please bear in mind that they are requested to come in person with their carriages to the Kimball House at four o'clock this afternoon to drive out their New York guests, and to leave notice of the fact this morning at THE CONSTITUTION office.

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND.—Yesterday Captain T G Jones and Lieutenant Newton, of the police, found four new buggy wheels under a negro house in Jennings Town. They were claimed by J J Ford, the carriage man. The thief unfortunately escaped. The officers deserve praise for their diligence.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.
Five Thousand Oil Chromos
Will be given away by
M. RICH,
29 Whitehall street.
Every purchaser of Dry Goods gets one.
may 24-d1w

PRIVATE BOARDING AT STONE MOUNTAIN.—Now the summer's heat is upon us, and parties will be seeking the pure air and water of the country, we invite attention to the card of Mrs S E Lynam at Stone Mountain. She has a place well situated and cosy, and just the thing for those desiring ease, quiet and comfort.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN ATLANTA.—The negro who rides in the goat wagon requests us to say that he did not read on Saturday evening about the passage of the civil rights bill, apparently in ecstasies, as some one reported. Somebody was reading it from the evening edition of THE CONSTITUTION. He says he minds his own business and lets politics alone.

"RING AROUND THE SUN."—Various parties yesterday observed with the naked eye a large ring around the Sun. Such a sight has never been witnessed in Atlanta before, we believe. In this day of "Rings" is it to be wondered at when Old Sol is in one? Whether it portends rain or drought; cremation or the passage of the civil rights bill we cannot divine. It will likely cause the unlettered as well as Savans to discuss and ascertain its omen.

A WEST END BELLE TAKES AN HONOR.—We learn that Miss Belle Wight, daughter of Major S. B. Wight, of West End, has taken the second honor in Wesleyan Female College. There were eight candidates for honors, and four were successful. The first honor was divided between Miss Mollie Barnes and Miss Clara Smith, who have been in college four years and possess fine intellects. The second honor was divided between Miss Belle Wight and Miss Minnie Bass. Miss Wight delivers the salutatory to the audience, and Miss Bass to the faculty and trustees. When the announcement was made of the award to Miss Wight it called forth the liveliest demonstrations of applause, and a perfect shower of flowers. Six wreaths, ten boquets and a crown with the word Honor inscribed in gilt on it, were thrown on the stage. Miss Belle is very justly popular and deserves all the enthusiasm of her friends.

OUR VISITING JOURNALISTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK EDITORS.

Members of the Alabama Press with the Excursion.

Their Reception and the Arrangements for their Entertainment.

They Spend Only a Day in Atlanta.

The New York journalists, accompanied by Alabama brethren, left Rome after supper yesterday.

The train reached Atlanta at half-past 12 o'clock last night with its editorial and intellectual freight. Quite a crowd had gathered to witness and welcome our guests. They were duly escorted to the Kimball House. The Arcade was brilliantly illuminated, the birds and flowers and fountain showing off to fine advantage.

RECEPTION.

They were met by by Messrs. Clarke and Avery, who were deputed by Mayor Spencer to receive them. Col. E. Y. Clarke arose and briefly stated that the Mayor would have met them, but for illness; that in behalf of the Mayor and Council, citizens and press, he welcomed them to the Gate City of the South. The hour was late—and it was against journalistic rule to keep late hours—and further talk would be postponed until morning when they would be informed of the arrangements made for their pleasure. After handshakings and general introductions, the party retired to rest. The following is a list of the New York journalists:

H N Beach and wife, Republic, Brockport.
B G Berry and wife, Telegraph, Norwich.
J N Bailey, Independent, Auburn.
C E Benton and wife, Advertiser, Fredonia.
W W Blakely, Herald, Springville.
J S Buckley and wife, Balston Spa.
C B Freeman, Democrat, Fonda.
Wm P Franklin, News, Coxsackie.
A W Ferrin and wife, Republican, Little Valley.
John P Gates, Tribune, Medina.
H S Grose, Journal, Balston Spa.
D S Halstead and wife, Courier, Syracuse.
A H Hall, Times, Watertown.
S G Hamlin, Union, Schenectady.
James B Hoff, Advertiser, Union Springs.
Henry Humphries, Independent, Mexico.
E M Johnson and wife, Herald, Oneonta.
A O Kessinger, Sentinel, Rome.
C H Keeley and wife, Record, Oswego.
M E Kenyon, Register, Moravia.
O H P Kinney, Advocate, Waverly.
H J Knapp, Journal, Auburn.
R S Lewis, Batavian, Batavia.
L R Muzzy, Democrat, Pulaski.
W McKinstry, Censor, Fredonia.
T F McIntosh, Republican, Delhi.
J E Member and wife, Standard, Fishkill.
S R Morgan, Mercury, Middleton.
Henry Noble, Post, Cambridge.
Edgar Parker, Gazette, Geneva.
A S Pease and wife, Sun, Saratoga.
D F Peck, Democrat, Nunda.
S B Pratt, Republican, Carthage.
J A Place, Times, Oswego.
B H Randolph and wife, Democrat, Warsaw.
A P Ripley, Advocate, Buffalo.
W A Smyth, Times, Oswego.
John W Stanson, Press, Middletown.
F T Scudder, Enterprise, Waverly.
P H Smith, Pioneer, Pawling.
E Soule, News, Sandy Creek.
Norman Seymour, Union, Mount Morris.
D D Waite, Advocate, Batavia.
C P Winegar, Recorder, Amsterdam.
J R Wilcox and mother, Mercantile Journal.
L Winfield, Standard, Montgomery.
S Wilson Wade, Times, Arcade.
J Wilson, Courier, Newark.

VISITING ALABAMIANS.

The following is a list of the Alabama members of the press who accompany them to New York:

W Brewer, of the Hayneville Examiner, Chairman
B H Screws and wife, of the Montgomery Advertiser.
D J Haynes, of the Florence Republican.
G M Johnson, of the Huntsville Advocate.
A B Persinger, of the Jasper Eagle.
Jourdan White, of the Moulton Advertiser.
J R Powell, of the Birmingham Press.
Lee Crandall, of the New York Graphic.
Geo Peacock, Selma, Ala.
A J Maynes, of the S R and D Railroad.
John J Thomas.
Dr T Welsh, S and N Road.
Colonel O N Goulding, Chattanooga Commercial,
Maj T B Kirby and wife, Chattanooga.

Arrangements have been made for their pleasure and entertainment during their stay in the city, which is only for the day. The citizens are requested to call in person at the Kimball House with their carriages at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of showing our visitors the city and its features of interest. It will be a great favor if citizens who respond, will leave notice of the fact at THE CONSTITUTION office this morning. Our journalistic brethren from the North have had a magnificent time in Alabama, and Rome in our State, and Atlanta should see to it, that always ahead as she is in hospitality, she is not behind on the present occasion.

THE COZART CASES.

One Indictment Quashed for Misnomer.

Yesterday one of the cases pending against Hubbard Cozart was called for trial in the Superior Court. This was the indictment charging him with "shooting at one Robert Thomas." The State was represented by the Solicitor General, Mr Charles Collier and Mr Ellis. The defense by Colonel Peeples and Judge W F. Wright. Both sides announced ready. Some difficulry was experienced in obtaining a jury, as nearly all summoned disqualified themselves. About three o'clock P. M. the jury was completed and the trial opened. The first witness introduced by the State was Mr. Thomas. He was asked his name and replied that it was not Robert Thomas, as set out in the indictment, but J. H. Thomas. This reply of course wound up the case, at least for the present, and the State suffered a verdict of not guilty to be taken. This mistake of name was incurable at that point, as the case had gone to the jury. The Solicitor was badly taken down by this unexpected turn, but could not remedy it. The next case called was against Hubbard Cozart for assault with intent to murder Mrs. Ford. To this indictment the prisoner's counsel filed a plea of "autre fois acquit." This plea was based upon the quashing of the previous indictment. The court required the plea to be filed in writing, and the State to file a replication. This threw the case over to-day.

THE TURN FEST.

Delegates reached here this morning from Tennessee and Middle Georgia. They will be received to-day at the Hall of the Turners, where they will be welcomed with a splendid banquet. To-night a concert and theatrical performance will be given.

To morrow the Turners will parade through the city. The following houses will have wagons appropriately fitted up in the procession: Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, Franklin & Eichberg, Collier & Venable, J S Pemberton, Sparks & Son, Dollar Store, Lewis H Clarke, Fechter, Kreiss & Co, C C Hammock, Brockham & Co, J H James, Singer Sewing Machine, Domestic Sewing Machine, Remington Sewing Machine, Middleton & Bro, J Keely, M & J Hirsch, L B Langford, G W Jack, B W Briscoe, P H Engelbert, O L Pease, R C Young, O C Carroll, Stewart & Wood, J W Stokes, J T Hagan, F Stieglitz, Law & Co., et al. The procession will move to Oglethorpe Park, when the festival will begin in earnest. A full programme will be given in the morning.

Our German friends are making extensive preparations for the festival. It will be a "big thing." Messrs. Fechner & Weinmeister, of the Reading Room have erected a triumphal arch, over the center of which floats a large Turner flag, while the corners are ornamented with smaller ones. The arch is decorated with evergreen; on each side appears in large letters, "Gut Heil" and the four F's of the order. This ornamentation must have cost over $100.

On Tuesday Ed. Mercer will have a greased Canadian pig.

Meeting.

MAY 26, 1874.

There will be a meeting of the Memorial Association this afternoon, at five o'clock, at Mrs. Overby's.

By order of MRS. J. M. JOHNSON,
President.

The Cry of Murder.

A THRILLING MIDNIGHT SCENE.

Mysterious Conduct of a Woman And Arrest of a Physician

Last evening about ten o'clock citizens on Broad street were alarmed by what appeared to be a serious disturbance going on in Dr. S. F. Salter's Eclectic Dispensary. This is located on Broad street between Alabama and Hunter streets, on the left hand side. The Doctor occupies the whole building. The attention of the bystanders was attracted by a woman in her night dress, who passed and repassed the second story window fronting Broad street, apparently in violent altercation with some person in the room. Her voice was loud and quickly attracted a crowd. Finally she put her head outside of the window and cried murder. A Reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, together with an officer, went over to the room, and upon ascending to the second floor found only two persons—Dr. Salter and the lady.

HER STATEMENT.

The woman was in a condition of nervous excitement if not insanity, which it would be difficult to describe to our readers. She was questioned at length by THE CONSTITUTION representative as to the cause of her crying out. In response to these questions she made a statement charging Dr. Salter with an attempt to poison her. She stated that he gave her medicine on Wednesday to cure, as he said, a headache, and which she found out, from its effects, was poison. He had attempted to repeat the dose last night, which was the immediate cause of the trouble. She said she had been living in the house about a year taking charge of and boarding the Doctor's patients. In her statement, which was very incoherent, she alluded to crimes being perpetrated in the house which are too infamous for us to mention, until the truth of what she says can be better established. Dr. Salter has always been regarded a gentleman of character and position, and charges of this kind need confirmation before they can be accepted as true. This lady, whose name we suppress on account of her family, belongs to a highly respected family of Athens, Ga. Before the war she was in affluent circumstances, but losing all, was compelled to take boarders. She appeared to be under the combined influences of fear and jealousy, and thought that Dr. Salter had an object to effect in getting her out of the way.

Dr. Salter was taken into custody by an officer and carried to the Station House, where he remained all last night, as Captain Jones thought it best not to take bond.

THE CONSTITUTION's representative saw him at the quarters and conversed with him about the trouble. The Doctor appeared to be a well educated, courteous man. He says that on last Wednesday this lady was taken with

BILIOUS FEVER,

which has culminated in insanity. He denies all of her charges in toto, and said that he could not conceive what right she had or why she should be jealous. He pronounced her to be perfectly crazy, and says there was never any unkind feeling between them until this attack.

THE MYSTERY.

There is but one patient in the house—a young lady from Schley county, who has been there sixteen months. She was also questioned by THE CONSTITUTION reporter, but could throw no light upon this affair. She agreed with Dr. Salter as to the housekeeper's insanity, and as to the bilious fever, but gave no new facts. The house was carefully guarded last night by the police, and the whole affair will be investigated. It is possible and even probable that all these charges are the offsprings of a brain crazed by fever, and we hope this may prove true.

Dr. Salter is a married man. His wife and two children are at present in Griffin, where the latter are at school.

CURRENT NOTES.

DeKalb has the champion smart man. He is a railroad official, weighing 287. He left home Sunday morning and went four miles into the country and waked up the country folks, who, having Norman blood in their veins are early risers, and got a good square breakfast of six perch, eight catfish, and a plate full of horny-heads or mountain sardines.

Atlanta has one auctioneer the less. He went into DeKalb county on Saturday, and the report reaches us that he has eaten so much fish, that, like Mark Twain's frog who swallowed the shot, he is unable to move.

The attendance at Midway Sunday-school on Sunday was very fine. Seventy-five eggs and $4 in money was taken up for the school fund.

WATER WORKS.

Mr A Murphy, President of the Board of Water Commissioners, informed us yesterday that the Board never contemplated using more than the $300,000 of bonds already issued, and that they proposed to proceed as early as possible to bring water into the center of the city as economically as possible. Their idea is that $40,000 or $50,000 can be saved by completing the work now, while labor is cheap and business slack.

A Black Deluge.

On Sunday afternoon, at the usual hour, when the officers and members of the Young Men's Christian Association went to their Hall for the purpose of holding their usual prayer meeting, they found the Hall filled with 15th amendments. It was a black sea of faces that met the astonished and bewildered gaze of the energetic President. But with consummate skill he managed to master the situation. He politely stated that the meeting was called for the members of the Young Men's Christian Association composed of the young white members of the several churches, and that no invitation had been extended to their colored friends to be present. The 15th amendments withdrew in good order, and some of them expressed regret at having been misled by the reading of the notice in one of the churches. Diggs says it is not remarkable that *black* men should attend a meeting where the President was *Brown!*

Governor's Guards' Picnic.

The Governor's Guards' picnic will leave for Stone Mountain this morning at 6:30 o'clock A. M. There will be a large crowd. Tickets will be good also on the trains leaving at half past 12 and at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets may be had during the day at the banking office of W. M. & R. J. Lowry. The target practice takes place this morning. Dancing will be the general order to night up to midnight when the party will return.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Rockbridge Alum Springs. No establishment of this character in the entire South can claim greater attractions. As a delightful summer resort, it stands in many respects unrivalled and the medical properties of its waters are not only widely known, but endorsed by the highest medical authorities. We advise all in quest of pleasure and health to go to the beautiful place.

PERSONAL.—Colonel John M. Clarke was in our city Thursday looking almost as active and fully as cheerful as in ante-bellum days, when he represented Chatham county at the capitol in old Milledgeville. The Colonel now hails from Atlanta—is out picnicing—and lays us under obligation for a copy of this morning's CONSTITUTION in advance of the mail. *Newnan Herald.*

POSSUM-CULTURE.—Judge Hayden has gone into possum-culture. We judge so at least from the fact that he invaded our sanctum with eight wee possums, the size of a young rat, in his pocket. He gave $2 for them to a little girl who wanted the money for Sunday school purposes. Spring chickens are considered the best food to raise young possums on.

BRISK AND MERRY.—We dropped into the establishment yesterday of the "People's Clothier," Jerry Lynch, and found him hard at work. He has thirteen hands employed to keep pace with the demand on his establishment. In the last week he has turned out a great deal of work. Jerry is not proud, if he is popular.

EXCITEMENT IN KIRKWOOD.—The colored population in the neighborhood of Kirkwood are very much excited. A deaf and dumb negro woman living near Edgewood on Sunday went off into the woods with her child and returned without it. Crowds were out yesterday hunting it. It was suspected that she had murdered it. She was forced to tell, and made signs that she had tied it to a tree and left it to perish. It was found during the day tied to a tree and alive.

A SOCIAL EVIL LAW.

Overwhelming Opposition to it.—But one Alderman out of Four-[illegible]

Rumors prevailing that several members of Council were advocates of the enactment of a social evil law for Atlanta, and the people being exercised somewhat to know something about it, a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION visited each member yesterday, and ascertained his views on the subject.

THE FIRST WARD AGAINST IT.

Alderman Goodwin expressed himself freely as opposed to anything like legalizing crime as he considered a social evil law would be.

Alderman Haas viewed it as an evil that could not be suppressed, yet he was emphatically opposed to giving it countenance by any measure like the one proposed or any other.

THE SECOND WARD SOLID AGAINST IT.

Capt. John Keely, the Chairman of the Police Committee, in his plain, outspoken way remarked that the subject had never been agitated in Council, and he trusted never would be. He was emphatically opposed to sanctioning crime, and especially one so grave as this.

Alderman Ellis declared that such a law could not get his assent.

THE THIRD WARD DIVIDED.

Alderman Kelly didn't believe that a measure of this kind would be entertained for a moment by council. He favored compelling lewd characters to live in a part of the town to themselves and whenever they or their visitors grew turbulent bring them up before the Recorder. But as to license people to do wrong he could never consent to it.

Alderman Young said that in his opinion these lewd houses ought to be licensed and made to return a revenue to the city, just as bar rooms do. He thought by throwing certain restrictions around them, establishing quarantine regulations and restricting them to certain parts of the city, the "social evil" could be checked in part. While these were his views he did not propose to take any active step towards inaugurating it.

THE FOURTH WARD FIRM AGAINST IT.

Alderman Flynn was very decided in his views on this question. He would fight it to the bitter end.

Alderman Watkins was firm in his opinions, and could see no practical good that could possibly result from the passage of such a law. Council had no right to legalize sin, or to overturn the foundations of society.

THE FIFTH WARD SQUARE DOWN ON IT.

Alderman Goldsmith is an active worker, and talks but seldom. But when he talks it is to the point. He is squarely and unreservedly opposed to such a movement.

Alderman Simmons thought that not only the women but the male visitors should be brought up for violating the law. He would never sanction any measure giving to such infractions of human as well as divine laws legal endorsement.

THE SIXTH WARD DEAD AGAINST IT.

Alderman Fowler remarked as soon as this reporter approached him: "I'm not the man," "I don't take stock in any such scheme." He would never lend his influence to enact such a measure.

Alderman McDuffie, while opposed to licensing lewd houses, thought it would be good to register the number, street and occupants of the houses, restrict them to certain localities, and enact such other regulations as would keep them in proper bounds.

THE SEVENTH WARD A UNIT AGAINST IT.

Alderman Langston could not conceive of any reason why such a law should be enacted, but on the other hand every reason why it should not. The evil was a violation of moral as well as of social law, and it ought not to be given a quasi-respectable character by legal enactments.

Alderman McMillan did not favor the enactment of such a measure. Like some of the others, he thought restrictions and regulations might be thrown around these houses to check their evils, without giving to the violation of law the sanction of legality.

COURT MATTERS.

Fulton Superior Court.

Court met yesterday morning at its usual hour, Hon. John L. Hopkins, Judge, presiding.

The following gentlemen compose the grand and petit juries for the present week:

GRAND JURY.

John S Oliver, Foreman.	William Avery,
Thomas G Healy,	L B Fulsom,
R C Shumate,	J W Bushman,
Thomas A Kennedy,	B H Broomhead,
G W Price	O W Hunnicutt,
D Hoyt,	B F Wyly,
A J Kiser,	Jacob Weaver,
W D Green,	W R Biggers.
D W Pope.	

PETIT JURY.

Anthony Murphy,	O H Landress,
W L Walton,	T D Frierson,
J M Osborn,	Charles Baker,
C C Wells,	George Fisher,
A H Cheshire,	B A Williford,
Thomas Spencer,	J T Peacock,
J S Willson,	R H Butler,
Samuel Wilkins,	E W Munday,
John Baker,	G W Sciple,
J H Glover,	Virgil Armstead,
S A Ivey,	J S Lester,
Wm Tittlebaum,	H D Hall.

Petit juries were also drawn, by order of the Court, to the 12th week.

State vs. Thomas F. Lackey. Assault with intent to murder. Verdict, not guilty.

Whitaker, for the use of Dodge, vs. John D. Pope. Petition for removal to the Circuit Court of the United States. Petition granted. B H Hill, Collier & Collier and P L Mynatt, attorneys for petitioner.

Charles A. Larendon vs. Augustus M. Reinhardt. Rule nisi; rule granted. B. F. Hege for petitioner.

State vs. Henry Evans. Burglary. This defendant was permitted by the State to plead guilty to larceny from the house. He was sentenced to work twelve months on the public works of Fulton county.

State vs. Bob Mathews. Burglary in the night time. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Charles Scott. Burglary in the night. Verdict, not guilty.

Darwin G. Jones made application, and upon taking the usual oath, was made a Notary Public for the term of four years.

Marcellus O Markham, plaintiff in error, vs Elizabeth P. O'Connor, administratrix, defendant in error. Judgment of the Supreme Court affirming judgment of the Superior Court, made judgment of the Court. Jackson & Clarke for defendant.

Annie E Welch vs M J Welch. Libel for divorce. Ordered that the case stand for trial. John Milledge for libellant.

Isaac R Wheeler vs E Hulbert, Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Trespass on the case. Verdict for the plaintiff $850 damages, and all costs of suit. E N Broyles for plaintiff.

Daniel Hamiter vs the same. Complaint. Verdict for the plaintiff for $100, with interest and costs. R Arnold and E N Broyles for plaintiff.

In these two cases Judge Hopkins was disqualified, and by consent of counsel Colonel Logan E Bleckley presided as Judge *pro tem.*

Upon the conclusion of the above business the Court adjourned until past-past eight o'clock to-day.

Book Notices.

The Circuit Rider. By EDWARD EGGLESTON. New York: J. B. Ford & Co.

This is conceded to be the best work of the brilliant author. It is a superb story of the frontier ministry of Methodism, full of humorous anecdotes and heroic achievements. The "Circuit Rider" sees human nature in all its varied developments and details, and no man is no better fitted to furnish a living portrait of the people. The simple narratives here of camp-meetings, the corn shucking, wood chopping, quilting, apple peeling and country "hoe-down," are a combination of wit, humor, faith and devotion which at once provoke laughter and tears. Every preacher in the land ought to buy the "Circuit Rider."

Ninety-Three. By VICTOR HUGO. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers.

This is one of the best popular issues of this enterprising and extensive house. The brilliant and lasting reputation of Victor Hugo will always secure a host of readers for any work which bears the impress of his polished and pungent pen. '93 was an eventful period in the life of France and its leading events are here portrayed with logical clearness and thrilling effect. This book is an authentic history clothed with all the charms of a splendid romance.

TURNED LOOSE.—The negro man Joe, whose arrest was noted in THE CONSTITUTION on Sunday, on suspicion of being guilty of murder, we learn from Conductor Bell, was turned loose at Cartersville, he proving not to be the party charged with the crime.

MEATS have advanced West, and will doubtless be advanced in this market to-day or to morrow.

The Season[illegible]

Whatever our [illegible] ry, and convenience, [illegible] our city during the [illegible] the local historian [illegible] that with its [illegible] a healthy city to reside in. Yet [illegible] to keep it healthy? Do we fully appreciate the importance of preserving the purity of the air in and around Atlanta, knowing the influence which it has upon life, health and mental vigor? Sickness and disease [illegible] densely populated [illegible] sanitary regulations were neglected. So long as the officers of Aediles had charge of the baths, aqueducts, sewers, roads and streets of ancient Rome, the health of the people was good. Prescott informs us that when the Spaniards first invaded the city of Mexico, they found it healthy, for there was an abundant supply of water, and he also states that a thousand persons were said to have been employed daily in watering and sweeping the streets.

Sir William Gull says that the improved condition of sewerage and drainage in England is such that agues have pretty much disappeared, and he thinks in time that but few will die of typhoid fever.

Our authorities should remember that the well being and advancement of Atlanta depends almost in as great a degree upon obedience to laws of health as upon laws promulgated by our Legislature and our courts. Dirt, disease, and a bad atmosphere involve fearful consequences, and are the antipodes of the civilization and prosperity of a city.

Want of ventilation in the constructing and building of houses, defective drainage, neglect of house and street cleaning, and imperfect supplies of water, contribute to produce atmospheric impurities and generate organic diseases.

Atlanta claims to have a population of some thirty odd thousand. She has between two hundred and twenty-five and thirty streets. The city is divided into seven wards. The natural drainage of the city is good. What has the city government done for it? These two hundred and odd streets run out would extend to some two hundred miles, perhaps a little less. How many miles of sewer have we? Is there a number one, first class sewer in the city? And how are all the streets, and the houses and lots on them provided with water. There is no disguising the fact that we need more and better sewers than we have. We need more water, good, sweet and wholesome water. It is delightful, and certainly healthful, in the sultry days of July and August to inhale the refreshing coolness produced by the constant showering of fountains in a city. But we are willing to *read and think* only of the fairy fountains of Aladdin's palace; of the fountain of Latona at Versailles; of San Ildefonso in Spain; of Caserta in Naples; of those of the Garden of the Tuilleries in Paris, and of the fountains in New York. We want water for practical every day life; want it for household purposes, for our daily ablutions, for cleansing our grounds, our streets, and for washing out our sewers. A full and steady supply of water is indispensable for the health and cleanliness of a city. Alleys, and streets, people in person and habitation are not clean without an ample supply. Has any one in the city ever made an estimate as to what it costs to be without it? St. Louis thought water a blessing and a benefit, and she pays six cents per one hundred gallons for five hundred gallons per day, for eighty thousand per day two and one-eighth cents. Cincinnati pays fifteen cents per one thousand gallons. Baltimore fifteen cents per one thousand gallons. The authorities of New York thought a supply so necessary that it was conveyed to that metropolis some forty miles at a cost of thirteen millions of dollars. Philadelphia has its reservoirs at Fairmount, and with its ninety seven miles of iron pipes, can furnish twenty-two millions of gallons. Boston supplies herself from Cochituate Lake, twenty miles distant. Atlanta needs more water to remove magazines of disease from her lots, streets and alleys. Needs it to carry off the liquid and solid matter frequently dammed up in her sewers. Needs it for sprinkling yards; for the promotion of public health and comfort, and for the purpose of augmenting her beauty and attractiveness. And in some localities it is needed for drinking, as the water is impure, and all admit that bad water induces an abnormal condition in those who drink it favorable to the encroachments of disease.

The hot months will soon be upon us, and those who are in authority should remember that Atlanta is healthy *now*, and should determine to keep it so. Disease is not inevitable; its physical causes are removable; then, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Council, bear in mind that negligence is sometimes costly. Go to work *now*. See that not only Whitehall, Peachtree, Marietta, McDonough, Washington and Broad, but *every* street in the city be under surveillance, and kept as clean as possible. Examine into everything that will hatch noxious effluvia, and all other such sources of malaria, fertilizers in fact, of those parasites which propagate epidemic diseases, and either drain them, or fill them up to a proper grade.

During the past summer, is it your recollection that febrile diseases infested certain localities, and did you ascertain why? If not, go to work; hunt up and remove the cause. See to it that the various streets are properly drained, and that all defective or offensive open sewers are amended. Be vigilant that no concealed deformities or repulsive backgrounds lurk within any street or lot endangering health.

Socrates exhorted the painter and the sculptor to unite the beautiful and the agreeable with the useful. Seize this truism, gentlemen, and by your wise and judicious management, examine thoroughly into all the causes which not only deteriorate public health, but mar the beauty of the streets and lots, and so far as possible endeavor to remedy the same, making our city still more attractive, healthier, and more desirable to live in.

REV. HENRY W. HILLIARD will preach in the Methodist Church at Stone Mountain on next Sunday, at the usual hour, morning and night.

GOOD FOR HALL COUNTY.—A car load of corn from Gainesville, was sold in this market yesterday.

IN THE QUAGMIRE.—Messrs. Morris & Bro. had a $200 horse to get into a quagmire on West Peachtree street Sunday night, and so injured himself as to render him unfit for service.

Masonic Notice.

A called meeting of Atlanta Lodge No. 59 F. & A. M. will be held this Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Work in the 3d Degree. The fraternity are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the W. M. JOHN R. GRAMLING,
Secretary.

JOB PRINTING.

Job Printing of every description, all kinds of Counting House and Business Office Work, Hand Bills, Posters and Books executed in the Finest Style, with Promptness and at the Lowest Prices.

Our friends and the General Public who are in want of Job Printing should bear The Constitution Job Office in mind.

Our Job Rooms are on the Second Floor of the Constitution Building.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
March 5-tf

HERE WE ARE!

5,000 Oil Chromos in store ready for distribution at the new store of

M. RICH.

Having a large stock of goods on hand, and being under the necessity of selling off before the hot term sets in, I shall, from this date, offer my goods at *lower prices than ever known.*

Among the great variety of bargains I offer are 250 11-4, Bed Spreads at $1, extra heavy yard-wide Bleached Cotton at 10c., Ladies English Hose, seven hundred dozen at 10c., 15c and 25c.; beautiful linen collars at 5c. and 10c., Kid Gloves, the best in town, at 50c; 2 button French Kid at 75c.

A large line Sash, Hat and Trimming Ribbons, cheap dress goods all styles, Black Grenadine, White and Buff Pique at half value. Besides all goods at greatly reduced prices. A Fine Chromo to each and every purchaser of goods.

M. RICH,
NEW STORE 29 WHITEHALL STREET.
may24-sututh

S. B. SPENCER'S Law office, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Prompt attention given to all law matters.
mar29—dtf

Financial and Commercial.

Atlanta [illegible]

ATLANTA, GA., May 25, 1874.

Cotton closed dull at 16¾a17 cents.

Receipts at all ports to-day	[illegible]
Consolidated receipts	[illegible]
Stock at all ports	[illegible]

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton dull at 18 5-8a19; sales 881 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 697 bales; gross 4,985.

Cotton sales for future delivery closed steady, with sales of 15,700 bales, as follows: May 17 1-8; June 17 23-32; July 18 11-32a 18 1-8; August 16 3-4a16 25-32; September 18 13-32.

Flour—Southern quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $6 25a7 10; good to choice do. $7 15a11 00. Wheat heavy at 1a2 cents lower, with good business for export at the decline; choice winter red western $1 55 al 60; white western $1 65. Corn opened quiet and closed heavy and lower; new and old western mixed and yellow 82a86 1-2, the latter an extreme, closing at 83a85. Coffee dull and drooping. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow firm. Rosin firm. Turpentine firm at 39. Pork lower at $17 75. Beef—new dull and unchanged. Lard lower at 11 5-16. Whisky steady. Freights firmer—cotton per steam 1-8a3-16.

Money easy at 2a3. Exchange—sterling dull at $4 88½. Gold dull and firm at 12 3-8a12 1-2. Governments strong and steady. States strong and steady.

Arrived—Clyde.

NORFOLK, May 25.—Cotton—Net receipts 691 bales; exports coastwise 695; sales 100.

GALVESTON, May 25.—Cotton—Net receipts 333 bales; exports coastwise 1,030; sales 100; stock 14,009.

AUGUSTA, May 25.—Cotton dull and nominal, sales 6.

MEMPHIS, May 25—Cotton quiet and weak; low middlings 16 3-4; receipts 736; shipments 1,085.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed 70; white scarce but firm at 75. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders, packed, 7 1-4; clear rib, loose, 10; clear, packed, 10 1-2a10 5-8. Whisky steady at 94.

BOSTON, May 25.—Cotton—receipts 17 bales; gross 1,038; sales 200; stock 9,000.

WILMINGTON, May 23.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 17 1-2; net receipts 13 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton dull and inactive; middlings 17 7-8; net receipts 1,747 bales; gross 1,771; exports coastwise 293; sales 250.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Cotton—gross receipts 100 bales; exports coastwise 261; sales 280 spinners 105; stock 9,056.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—Cotton—Net receipts 339 bales; exports coastwise 911; sales 100.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—Cotton dull; net receipts 449 bales; exports coastwise 343.

MOBILE, May 25.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 17 1-8; net receipts 813 bales; exports coastwise 8; sales 300.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Corn quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork $18 25. Bacon—shoulders 7¼; clear rib sides 10½; clear sides 10¾. Lard 12 1-4a12 3-4. Whisky 94.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Flour—low and medium grades still scarce and wanted; higher grades weak and lower to sell. Corn unsettled and lower at 54a60 for No. 2 mixed on track. Whisky steady. Pork quiet at $18 25. Bacon quiet and weak; jobbing lots of shoulders 7¾; clear rib sides 10 3-8; clear sides 10¾. Lard firm at 11 for steam.

MARKET REPORTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Corn—Yellow $1 10; white $1 18.
Hams—sugar-cured 14a15; country 12 1-2.
Wheat—white $1 40a1 60; amber $1 40a 1 55; red $1 25a1 50.
Wheat Bran $1 20a1 25.
Oats 75a80.
Rye—$1 25a1 80.
Barley seed—None in market.
Corn meal $1 18.
Grits $6 50 per barrel.
Flour—Super $6 00a7 00; extra $7 00a 8 00; family 8 00a8 75; extra family 9 00a 9 75; fancy 10 00a10 75.
Coal—car, 25a40.
Lime—40a50.
Cement—$3 25a3 50.
Bacon—Clear sides 12; clear rib 11 1-2; shoulders 8 3-4a9. Cumberland sides 10a10½.
Bulk—Clear sides 10 3-4; clear rib sides 10 1-2; shoulders 8.
Lard—Kegs 13a13½; cans 13a13½; tierces 13; buckets 14.
Sheeting, etc—4-4 brown sheeting 11; 7-8 brown shirting 9 1-2; 3-4 brown shirting 7 1 2
Cotton yarn $1 40.
Coffee—Rio 24 1-2a26 1-2c; LaGuyra none; Java 35a37½c.
Sugar—A 11; white, extra C 10½; yellow C 9 3-4a10 1-4; Demerara 11a11 1-2.
Candles—17 per lb.
Hogs—6 cents gross.
Beef Cattle—3 1 2a5
Nails 4 75.
Soap, per box, $3 75a4 40.
Field peas $1 50.
Molasses—barrels 37; tierces 36; hogsheads 33.
Hay—Timothy $1 50; clover $1 25; millet $1 25a1 50; Tennessee $1a1 20.
Potatoes—$1 00a$3 00 per barrel.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at 1 10; selling at 1 12. Silver, buying at 1 05; selling at 1 08

Exchange—Buying at par; selling at 1-4 premium. Bonds and stocks—Georgia 6s 70a75; 7s 84a87; 8s 98a$1. Atlanta city bonds—7s 71a73; 8s 80a83. Augusta 80a83; Georgia Railroad stock, 91a93; Georgia Railroad bonds 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 74a78. Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 90a92. Central Railroad stock 77a80. Rome city 7s 58a62; Savannah 80.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Wamsutta, 7½; Bedford, 8; Amoskeag, 7½; Green stripes 11 cents. All standard brands 9 1-2c. Garner 8½.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 11; 7-8 9 1-2c.; yarns $1 40; sewing and knitting thread 60c.

Sheeting, etc.—Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirtings 7 1-2 per yard; 7-8 shirtings 9 1-2 per yard; 4-4 sheetings 11 per yard; 7-8 drill 11 1-2 per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Monitour goods are a 1-2 cent under the above quotations. Macon Shirting, 7-8, 9c; 4-4, 10 1-2c.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans 75a 85; refined syrups 45a75; Sugar House molasses 50a75 cents in barrels.

NAILS—We quote at 4 75 for 10ds, and 25c. additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We quote Virginia $2; Liverpool $2 per sack.

PEPPER—We quote at 28a30.

SPICE—We quote at 18a20.

GINGER—We quote at 16a17.

CRACKERS—5¼a12.

SODA—We quote firm; kegs 7¼; boxes 9.

RICE—We quote at 9½a10; inferior 8a9.

TEAS—We quote Imperial at $1a1 50; Young Hyson $1 15a1 50; Black 75a$1 25; Gunpowder $1a1 50.

POWDER—Du Pont & Hazard's $7 50; Sycamore Mills $7 50; blasting $5 25; fuse per one hundred feet 65.

SHOT—We quote patent $2 75a2 80; buck $3 15a3 25.

LIQUORS—We quote common rectified whisky per gallon, $1; Robertson county $1 25a3; Bourbon $1 25a5 50; corn whisky $1 50a1 75.

BROOMS—We quote at $2 50a4 50 per dozen.

SOAP—We quote at 5a8c per pound, or $3 a4 50 per box.

VINEGAR—Atlanta-made commercial 28a 35c; fancy 50a75.

PEAS—Stock $1 40; white $1 75 per bushel.

[illegible]
Atlanta Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—[illegible]

POTATOES—Sweet $1 10a$1 25 per bushel; Irish $1 00a$3 00 per barrel; [illegible]

FEATHERS—We quote at 75 for prime [illegible] mixed 60a65.

BEESWAX—25ca26c.

RAGS—Mixed 2 1-2c; cotton 3c.

POULTRY—We quote chickens—grown 25; spring 20a37 1-2c.

EGGS—13a14 cents.

BUTTER—We quote good country [illegible] 20c; Tennessee 15a20.

ONIONS—We quote $3 00a3 60 per bushel.

WOOL—Washed 35a40c; unwashed 25.

TALLOW 7a8c.

DRY HIDES—12 1-2a15.

Sundries.

SEEDS—Clover $8 00; timothy $4 [illegible]; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $3 50; herds grass $3 50. Hungarian millet $3.

COTTON YARNS—We quote at $1 40 per bunch all numbers.

CANDIES—We quote stick candy 14a16; common fancy 17a25.

TOBACCO—Common sound 42a45; low medium 47a50; medium 52a55; fine 60a75; extra fine 80a$1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 [illegible]; Princess twist 85; Brown's Log Cabin $1 00.

LEATHER—Sole, hemlock good damaged 25 1-2a28; good 29a32. White oak 40a50. Black upper 40a55.

IRON—Bar iron $4 25 two horse [illegible]; axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels, Ames $15; horse and mule shoes [illegible]; horse shoe nails 20a30.

OIL—Kerosene 22.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of May, A. D., 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Robert H. Hale, of Good Hope, county of Walton, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Madison, Georgia, before Albert G. Foster, Esquire, Register, on the 10th day of June, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
may26—d1t

STRAUB MILL WORKS

Portable Mills, stiff spindle under-runners, cock head upper-runners, for Farm or Merchant Work. Superior Mill Stones of all sizes, Genuine Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth, Horse Powers, Corn-Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, etc., all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. Straub Mill Company, Box 1430, Cincinnati, O.

J. M. Alexander & Co., Atlanta, agents.
may26-weow6m

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
OF VIRGINIA.

This Celebrated Watering Place Opens 1st of June.

THESE Mineral Waters perhaps stand unrivaled for their very high curative powers in the following diseases, viz:

Scrofula, and all Glandular Swelling and Cutaneous Eruptive Diseases, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, etc. They are especially indicated in the whole class of ailments peculiar to the female constitution.

Send for Circular containing letters from celebrated Medical "Savans," and certificates of the cures effected.

Redwine & Fox, Agents for the Water and Mass, Atlanta, Ga. JAMES A. FRAZIER.
may26-d&od2m

GET YOU A HOUSE.

I HAVE for rent some good houses on Ivy, Mangum, Jones, Windsor, Rawson, and Formwalt, Rawson, Peters, Garnett, and other streets, at reasonable rates. Also several stores and second story rooms.

ROBERT H. CRAWFORD,
may24 2t No. 4 Whitehall street.

SPECTACLES FOUND.

A PAIR of plain gold spectacles were found yesterday in the possession of a negro boy. They were taken away from him by the police. The boy said he had found them near Phillips & Crew's corner. The owner can obtain them by calling at THIS OFFICE, proving property, and paying for this notice.

may 24 3t.

FAIR GROUNDS.

CITY OF ATLANTA, MAY 23, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday May 29th for the following improvements at Fair Grounds, to wit:

ONE MACHINERY HALL 75x40 and 18 feet in the clear. Four buildings, 10x32 and 10 feet in the clear. Finishing Amphitheatre. Removing Judge's Stand. Building Chicken Coops. Repairing Stalls and Fences and doing all work needed.

Specifications of the above work and all information for the same may be obtained from the City Engineer or the Chairman of the Fair Committee.

The City Council reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.

Bids will be directed to the Clerk of the City Council, with the Subscription, Bids for Improvements at Fair Grounds.

R C YOUNG,
may24-18t Chairman Fair Committee.

House and Lot for Sale,

ON RAWSON STREET, OPPOSITE COLONEL Luther J. Glenn's. I want to sell the above property, but would exchange it for IMPROVED COUNTRY PROPERTY near Atlanta.

Apply to JNO. T. HAGAN,
mar25—dtf 94 Whitehall Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A Magnificent Bargain.

FOR the purpose of improving a vacant lot, I will offer for sale for five days only, my

RESIDENCE,

on South side of City Hall Square.

The Dwelling is a two-storied Brick Building of the very best material and workmanship. It contains Eight Rooms besides pantry, dressing rooms, closets, cook room, servants' room, and basement.

This most desirable place is centrally located, convenient to the churches, schools, street cars, etc., and is beyond doubt one of the choicest localities in the city. A purchaser can be accommodated by paying only ONE-THIRD CASH, get possession as soon as he desires, and have ONE and TWO years time to pay the balance. I MEAN BUSINESS.

may24- dtf S. B. SPENCER.

To Rent,

4 ROOM HOUSE. Splendid neighborhood and extra good water, corner Rawson and Formwalt street.

Apply to CHAS. E BOYNTON,
may24 d2t at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

IMPORTED GOODS.

JERRY LYNCH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 3 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

I HAVE the largest stock of goods in the city, directly Imported from London. Give me a call. Wedding Suits, Business Suits, in fact, any kind or a suit gotten up in style and warranted to fit. The material will be the best the world affords.
apr17-deodtf

past eight o'clock, Tommie Featherston, a son of the Hon. L. H. Featherston of this city, was drowned in the[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$57.60 [illegible]

W. H. CHILDRESS, [illegible]

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED in each county for the Spring and Summer, $150.00 per month. Send for circular which gives full particulars.
KIRGLEA & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa.

DON'T! DON'T!! DON'T!!!
Don't What? Why don't buy that SEWING MACHINE FROM THAT TRAVELING AGENT, but suppose $30 and $40 which he gets commission and get THE VICTOR THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, at wholesale price by sending to Rev. C. H. BERNHEIM, Gen'l Ag't, Concord, N. C. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

SONGS of GRACE & GLORY
The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL. 160 pages splendid Hymns, choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Boards, 35c; $30 per 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed (as soon as issued,) on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. [illegible] Orders filled in turn. READY MAY 1st.
HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New York.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY!
Sold by Druggists.

FLORENCE
The long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over
$250,000,
Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.
THE NEW FLORENCE
Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left.
Simplest—Cheapest—Best.
Sold for CASH ONLY. Special Terms to CLUBS and DEALERS.
April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is
JURUBEBA.
It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and spleen. Price $1 a bottle.
JOHN Q. EKLLOGG, 18 Platt st., N. Y.

SEND FOR THE
NEW CATALOGUE
AND PRICE LIST, MAILED FREE,
of 6-Piece French China Dinner Set
FOR $22.
FRENCH CHINA AND STONE WARE GIVEN AWAY, almost. Tea, Toilet Sets and everything else same way. Call or send for catalogues.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
6th avenue and 12th street, New York.

H E B
Agents, if you want to make money, sell
The biggest thing yet. Humor, Wit, Pathos, Life, Fun and Laughter. 200 Comic Cuts. The people yearn for it. It will sell in dull times. Show it to a man and he surrenders. It is sure every time. Don't bother with heavy books that nobody wants. Humor is the thing that takes. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars and extra terms to TO-DAY Pub Co, Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Chicago.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease yields, when Remedy is used warm and system put in perfect order by the wonderful alternative power of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken earnestly, to correct blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically upon diseased glands and lining membrane of nose and communicating chambers. Catarrh Remedy should be applied warm with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only instrument with which fluid medicine can be perfectly applied to all parts of passages and chambers in which ulcers exist and from which discharge proceeds. So successful has this treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "Cold in Head" or Catarrh he can not cure. The two medicines with instrument $2, by all druggists.
apl1 d&wkly

SOUTHERN BRANCH
— OF THE —
National Surgical Institute,
Wall street, Opp. Passenger Depot, South Side,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

THIS IS AN INCORPORATED INSTITUTION, with ample capital, and a thoroughly organized Surgical and Medical Staff, for the treatment of Congenital and Acquired Deformities of the human body, and diseases or conditions requiring surgical operations, or mechanical appliances for their relief or cure; also, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to females, for paralysis, and other afflictions, as shown in Illustrated Circulars. The Southern Branch is now in successful operation in Atlanta.

The building occupied is of brick, new, large, well ventilated, well furnished, and supplied with machinery, power, gymnastic arrangements, Electrical Instruments, Vapor, electric, galvanic and other Baths, vacuum treatment, movement apparatus, and many other appliances from the original Institute in Indianapolis, Ind. An ample corps of skilled Assistants and apparatus makers, has been brought here, and the whole is under the charge of Surgeon of well known ability and skill. Two hundred patients are already under the treatment of the Southern Branch, and the results are highly gratifying and satisfactory. Call and examine the methods of treatment, and the facilities for carrying forward the work.

ADDRESS: K. H. BOLAND, Sec'y Nat. Sur. Institute, may6—d1yr ATLANTA, GA.

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

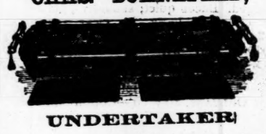
I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 60 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA, MORBUS, BILLIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yields readily to this preparation. For sale by all druggists.
Price 50 cents a Box.
None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.
Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.
Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga. may14—dtf

Georgia National Bank,
OF ATLANTA,
Capital, : : $100,000,
BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, GOLD AND Silver, makes Collections, and transacts a general Banking business.
E. L. JONES, Cashier, L. A. LAPHAM, President. may5—dtmo

DYSPEPSIA
PLAYED OUT!
Knocked Higher than a Kite.
THE
WATER OF LIFE
DOES THE WORK.
OVER A HUNDRED CURED IN ATLANTA ALONE.
We will give their names if called upon. No restrictions placed upon you. Eat, drink and be merry is the word.
One Dollar per Bottle,
Sent to any address on receipt of the price.
J. PURLEY & CO.,
11 PEACHTREE STREET,
may2-d3m ATLANTA, GA.

UNDERTAKERS.
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,



UNDERTAKER
And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases!
CASKETS AND COFFINS.
Of all sizes and descriptions.
Also Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER.
Receive orders for carriages at any hour, both day and night. No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets. apr2-d1 1w

SOUTHERN
TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of
SEWER PIPE
from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as
Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.
We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may21—d1y PELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY.

ICE! ICE!!
I HAVE removed my Ice House from James' Bank Block to the new Rock Ice House, adjoining National Hotel, fronting Railroad, where a constant supply of pure Ice may always be found, wholesale and retail. Strict attention will be given to orders from country consumers. Terms Cash.
Greatly reduced prices to parties purchasing by the ton or carload.
Ice tickets can be had. Apply to
H. P. EMERY,
At Emery's Ice House,
may1-d1m Wall Street, fronting Railroad.

City Coal and Lime Yard,
AT CAR SHED, corner Loyd and Alabama streets.
W. S. GRISHAM keeps on hand the best quality of Grate and Shop Coal, and Ladd's Hydraulic Lime. Call and see him. may12-d3tu s thur sun

ATLANTA AND
Tennessee Market House,
ROSE, JAMISON & CO., BUTCHERS, Dealers in Cattle, Hogs, Butter, Eggs, etc., No. 135 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
O. A. V. ROSE, J. K. JAMISON, W. L. SHOFNER, } W. L. SHOFNER & CO., Fayetteville, Tennessee. apr12-d6m

POSTPONED
U. S. Marshal's Sales.
UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:
French, Richards & Co., vs. Edward R. Sasseen.
I have levied upon as the property of Edward R. Sasseen, fifty (50) acres of land, more or less, being the southern half of all that tract of land lying and being in the seventeenth (17) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and State of Georgia, being a part of lot of land number one hundred and fifty (150), containing one hundred and one-fourth acres, more or less, that is all and every part and parcel of said lot one hundred and fifty, belonging to and owned by the said E. R. Sasseen, be the same fifty acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia,
On the First Tuesday June next,
between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, May 4th, 1874.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.

THE STONE MOUNTAIN
Granite Company,
WILL furnish MAUSOLEUMS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, BASES, COPING AND CURBING FOR LOTS, DOOR and WINDOW LINTELS and SILLS, GATEWAYS, FLAGGING and PAVING STONE, and every description of ROUGH and DRESSED MATERIAL, of the best quality for building purposes, at lower prices than it can be had elsewhere. That intended for fine work or exposed surfaces is selected with a view to durability and excellence of finish. Full details and estimates will be furnished whenever specifications of work required are given.
N. B.—Parties desiring to be furnished with TERRACE STEPS or PLATFORMS, can be supplied, delivered and set, at seasonable rates.
Atlanta office at Meador & Brothers' Tobacco Store, Whitehall street. Address
STONE MOUNTAIN GRANITE CO.
JNO. THOMSON, Agent,
apr26—dtf Stone Mountain, Ga.

Cincinnati Lager Beer.
The Best in the City,
CAN be had, at all times, FRESH, PURE and COOL
PETER BERRON'S,
Connected with Thompson's Restaurant.
Free Lunch every day. may16—d1w

GIFT ENTERPRISE.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY.
$60,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
167TH REGULAR MONTHLY
Gift Enterprise!
TO BE DRAWN Monday, June 8th, 1874.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 each in Greenback!
2 Prizes $1,000 } GREENBACKS.
5 Prizes $800 }
10 Prizes $100 }
1 Horse and Buggy with Silver mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $600.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each.
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
400 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, etc., etc.
Number of Gifts 5,501! Tickets limited to 60,000.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86.
101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.
apr26-d5w

EST'D. 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
and do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and Rivers, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.
The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. Dooley's Yeast Powder is warranted full strength and weight.
Sold at wholesale and retail, generally through out the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.
mar10-d&w3m

MARBLE WORKS.
WM GRAY

y24—d1y

Judson's Marble Works,
ATLANTA, GA.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Italian and American Marble,
Monuments, Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Iron Railing for Grave Enclosures,
Granite, etc.
Office and works, corner of LOYD and ALABAMA STREETS, opposite O. H. Jones & Co's. Sale and Livery Stables.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Prices reasonable.
Terms cash.
Address D. N. JUDSON,
aug16-1y Atlanta, Ga.

TEXAS
LAND AGENCY:
HAVING spent part of the last three years in Texas, and having been repeatedly solicited by parties owning and controlling large tracts of land in that State, I have determined, after thoroughly investigating the whole subject matter, to open a LAND AGENCY at some eligible point in the
LONE STAR STATE
at an early date. With seven years' experience in the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS in all of its details in Georgia, the business will not be new. Parties owning or controlling lands in Texas can for the present address me at Rome, Ga. My partner and myself propose to give our attention exclusively to the business in all of its details. Bring and conduct sale of ejectment, re-establish titles, sell and convey lands and pay taxes. Best of references given. Correspondence earnestly solicited. Address JOHN T. BURNS & CO., Rome, Ga.
feb7-d1f JOHN T. BURNS

Mules! Mules!!
4 OR 5 GOOD MULES for sale on time, for Cotton or Money. Apply to
may19-d1&w1w J. H. STRONG & CO.

ATLANTA, GA.
STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.
OUR FF
WE are now prepared with a PATENT PROCESS, recently invented and patented by our MR. STEWART, to manufacture FF Flour, which in point of fine baking and nutritive properties has NO EQUAL in this market—not even in the well known FFF—our beautiful FANCY BRAND.
The FFF is composed mainly of granules of starch, whilst the FF contains the *starch*, the *gluten*, the *sugar*, and *phosphates*, in the EXACT proportion adapted, not only to the WANTS OF THE SYSTEM, but to the production of a
Vigorous Brain Power,
which our once great country now stands so much in need of.
STUDENTS would do well to try it, whilst our MODERN STATESMAN will find it INDISPENSABLE.
POETS, too, would do well to test its merits.
Those who are OPPRESSED with a SUPERABUNDANCE of wealth, leisure, and BRAIN-POWER, can indulge with impunity in feasting upon our FFF.
P. S.—Don't forget the FAMILY. It is a good, HONEST FLOUR—has the advantage of the PATENT PROCESS, and is CHEAP. may24-d1f

THE SINGER
AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!
THE WORLD'S AWARD
AGAIN RECEIVED BY
'The World's Favorite!'
SEE THE FOLLOWI G
SEWING MACHINE SALES OF 1873:
The Table of Sewing Machines sales for 1873, shows that our sales last year amounted to 232,444 Machines, being a large increase over the sales of the previous year (1872.) The table also shows that
Our Sales EXCEED those of any other COMPANY
For the period named, by the number of 113,254 Machines or nearly
DOUBLE THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
It may be further stated that the sales of 1873, as compared with those of 1872, show a relatively larger increase, beyond the sales of other makers, than of any year. For instance, in 1873, we sold 45,000 more Machines than any other Company; whereas, in 1873, the sales were
113,254 Machines in Excess of our Highest Competitor.
These figures are all the more remarkable for the reason that the sales of the principal Companies in 1873 are LESS than their sales in 1872; whereas, as has been shown, our sales have LARGELY INCREASED. The account of sales is from sworn returns made to the owners of the Sewing Machine Patents. It will hardly be denied that the superiority of the Singer Sewing Machines is fully demonstrated—at all events that their popularity in the household is unquestionable.

Statistics of Sworn Sales:

Companies	Sold in 1873.	Sold in 1872.	Increase	12,686
THE SINGER	232,444	219,758		
Wheeler & Wilson	119,190	174,434	Decrease	54,898
Domestic	40,114	49,554	Decrease	9,440
Grover & Baker	36,179	52,010	Decrease	15,831
Wood	21,769	41,444	Decrease	20,675
Wilson	21,247	26,666	Decrease	5,419
Howe	No return	(Estimated) 143,000	Decrease	
Gold Medal	16,431	18,897	Decrease	2,466
Wilcox & Gibbs	15,881	33,639	Decrease	17,758
American Button Ho e	14,182	13,930	Decrease	4,747
A. B. Howe	13,919	15,907	Decrease	988
Remington Empire	9,183	4,983	Increase	4,200
Florence	8,940	15,793	Decrease	6,853
Davis	8,981	11,276	Decrease	2,515
Victor	7,446	11,901	Decrease	4,455
Bliss	3,459	6,053	Decrease	2,996
Secor	3,430	311	Increase	3,119
Zinn, J. E. Brandsdorf	3,081	4,363	Decrease	1,161

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE
Embodies new and essential principles—simplicity of construction; ease of operation; uniformity of precise action at any speed; capacity for range and variety of work, fine or coarse—leaving all rivals behind it.
TEST THE SINGER BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER.
TERMS EASY—PAYMENTS LIGHT.
The Best is Always the Cheapest.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
G. W. LEONARD, Agent,
may24-d&wtf Corner Broad and Alabama streets, ATLANTA, GA.

SCHEDULE.
Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway.
DAILY PASSENGER.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVAL.
Atlanta	P. M. 6:00	P. M. 12:34
Charlotte	P. M. 3:48	P. M. 8:36
North Carolina Railroad Junction	P. M. 8:20	P. M. 8:15

Accommodation Passenger.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVAL.
Atlanta	A. M. 8:34	A. M. 12:48
Charlotte	A. M. 3:19	A. M. 8:37
North Carolina Railroad Junction	A. M. 7:18	A. M. 7:05

TO RENT,
A HOUSE, CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS, No. 69, Whitehall street.
Apply, on the premises, to
mar28—d1f E. B. D. O'KEEFE.

WILBUR F. JOHNSON. MARK W. JOHNSON.
Mark W. Johnson & Bro.,
BROKERS,
COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Receiving, Forwarding, General Purchasing
AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.
STATE AGENTS FOR
Wilson's New Shuttle Sewing Machine, Remington's Pistols, Rifles, Military Goods, Breech Loading Shot Guns and Ammunition. Agents wanted. Send for Circulars. apr26—d1m

THE ATLANTA
Fruit and Vegetable Market,
135 WHITEHALL STREET,
By W. M. Butler.
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES received daily. Everything usually kept by green grocers constantly on hand.
Peas, Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Onions, Strawberries, Cucumbers and Squashes.
All kinds of Early Spring Vegetables. [illegible] SOLD AT LIVING PRICES.
Fresh FISH received every day from Mobile. may25—d1f

"KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE ADVERTISERS AND IT WILL FEED YOU"
DAILY CONSTITUTION—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.
THE Merchants of Planters and Dealers in Fertilizers, is respectfully invited by the undersigned to the fact that their Factory at Charleston, S. C., is in full operation, and that their Fertilizers, the
"Phospho-Peruvian" and "Ammoniated Soluble Pacific" Guanos
At Exactly Reduced Prices. These Fertilizers are rich compounds of the highest grades of Bone Phosphate (selected from their Ashepoo Mines) reinforced soluble and ammoniated with No. 1 Peruvian, Sea-guano Ichaboe Guano, making the most economical and profitable fertilizer in use, particularly adapted to the Southern climate and soil and containing, as nearly as possible, the ingredients requisite to produce the Cotton Plant and Cereals. Cash and Time Prices at Charleston:

		CASH.	Acceptances, due Nov. 1.
Phospho Peruvian Guano	Per ton of 2,000 lbs.	$50 00	$55 00
Ammoniated Soluble Pacific Guano	do. do.	45 00	50 00
Neely's Dissolved Bone Phosphate	do. do.	30 00	35 00
Pure South Carolina Phosphate, finely ground	do. do.	15 00	

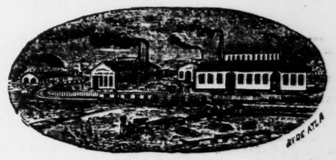
Carriage One Dollar per Ton, and Freight when 2 lbs added, to be paid in Cash, on delivery.
A Liberal Discount to Dealers and Grangers.
JOHN B. SARDY & SON, Charleston, S. C.
To cash buyers I will allow a liberal discount from the above prices for PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO, and SOLUBLE PACIFIC, and our DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE.
On time, planter's paper, with approved security, will be accepted. Atlanta prices' same as Charleston, actual expenses added. Address for circulars, etc.,
A. E. SHEARON,
Wholesale Merchant, Atlanta, Ga., agent for
feb13d2f JOHN B. SARDY & SON, Charleston, S. C.

ATLANTA AUCTION HOUSE
NO. 26 PEACHTREE STREET
Joyner & Stockton.
WE DO EXCLUSIVELY A COMMISSION BUSINESS. WE BUY NO GOODS. WE HAVE NO BY-BIDding; no Peter Funking, but a straight out legitimate business. Prompt attention given to all orders entrusted, and consignments solicited.
Special Attention Given to the Sale of Real Estate.
Auction Sales Every Thursday Morning at 10:30 o'clock.
b26—dtf JOYNER & STOCKTON.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.
McNAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,
AND dealers in IRON, STEEL, NAILS, etc., Carriage and Wagon Makers' Wood Work, Saddlery and Harness Hardware. Agents for the sale of Dupont's Rifle and Blasting POWDER,
apr26-dtf 86 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

GAINESVILLE ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.
DR. A. B. DUNAGAN
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS OPENED AN ECLECTIC INSTITUTE at Gainesville, Georgia, for the treatment of all
Chronic Diseases.
It is located on the Air-Line Railroad, and patients coming from a distance will be met at the Gainesville Depot, and provided with all the comforts of home.
The Treatment and Cure of Female Diseases will be made a Specialty.
For further information send for "ECLECTIC AND SURGICAL JOURNAL," published monthly, at Twenty-five cents, per annum, by Dr. A. B. DUNAGAN, Surgeon in Charge, Gainesville Eclectic Institute, may31—d4w1f

CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS
WEBSTER & MARKS.



The Largest & Best Appointed Shops South of the Ohio
DAILY CAPACITY OF FOUNDRY, 15 TON. MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE Engines, Narrow Guage Locomotives, Upright and Horizontal Blowing Engines of the most approved construction, with the entire equipment of Blast Furnaces, Mining Machinery, Cornish Mining Pumps Mill Machinery for Steam and Water, and Castings for railroads.
Agents for Earl's steam Pumps, Brooks' Cotton Presses.
A SPECIALTY MADE OF
Heavy Castings, Architectural Iron Works, and Iron Castings for Gas and Water Works.
We would particularly call the attention of capitalists, intending to erect furnaces, as we are prepared to make proposals for entire equipment of same at Eastern rates.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
jan

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES

THREE TIMES A WEEK FRO NEW YORK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS
ELEGANT STATE-ROOM ACCOMODATIONS.
Sea Voyage Ten to Twelve Hours Shorter Via Charleston
The South Carolina Railroad Company,
And connecting Roads West, in alliance with the Fleet of Thirteen First-Class Steamships to the above Ports invite attention to the Quick Time and Regular Dispatch afforded to the business public in the Cotton States at the
PORT OF CHARLESTON.
Offering facilities of Rail road and Sea Transportation to Freight and Passengers not excelled in excellence capacity at any other Port. The following splendid Ocean Steamers are regularly on the Line
TO NEW YORK.
MANHATTAN.....M. S. Woodhull, Commander
CHAMPION.....R. W. Lockwood, Commander
CHARLESTON.....James Berry, Commander
JAMES ADGER.....T. J. Lockwood, Commander
JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.
GEORGIA.....S. Crowell, Commander
SOUTH CAROLINA.....T. J. Beckett, Commander
WAGNER, HUGER & CO., WM. A. COURTENAY, Agents, Charleston, S. C
TO PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Steamships.
ASHLAND.....Alex. Hunter, Commander.
EQUATOR.....C. Hinckley, Commander.
SAILING DAYS—FRIDAYS
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent, Charleston, S. C.
Total Capacity 40,000 Bales Monthly.
TO BALTIMORE.
FALCON.....Hainle, Commander
VIRGINIA.....Johnson, Commander
SEA GULL.....Dutton, Commander
SAILING DAYS—EVERY FIFTH DAY
PAUL C. TRENPOLM, Agent, Charleston, S. C.
TO BOSTON.
STEAMSHIPS MERCEDITA and FLAG, sails every Saturday,
JAS ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C,
Through Bills of Lading and Through Tickets
Can be had at all the principal Railroad Offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.
State-Rooms may be secured in advance, without extra charge, by addressing Agents of Steamships in Charleston, at whose offices, in all cases the Railroad Tickets should be exchanged and Berths assigned. The Railroad Tickets by this Route include Transfers, Meals and State Room, while on Shipboard. Through Tickets by this Route include Transfers, Meals and State Room, while on Shipboard.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
GEORGIA RAILROAD,
And their connecting Lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid movement of Freight, and I now open between the Northern Cities and the South and West. First-Class Eating Saloon at Branchville.
Can the Georgia & South Carolina Railroad First-Class Sleeping Cars.
Freight promptly transferred from steamer to day and night trains of the South Carolina Railroad. Close connection made with other roads, delivering freight at distant points with great promptness. The Manager will use every exertion to satisfy their Patrons that the Line VIA CHARLESTON cannot be surpassed for Dispatch and the Safe delivery of Goods.
Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine Insurance one-half of per cent.
For further information, apply to J. J. GRIFFIN, Western Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
B. D. HASSELL, General Agent, P. O. Box 4979, Office 317 Broadway N. Y.; S. B. PICKENS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad or J. M. SELKIRK, Superintendent Great Southern Freight and Passenger Line Charleston, S. C.
jul24—eodtf

stronger opposition in the senate, and may have to go over until next session.

work that he owes to the community.

IN THE COURTS

Threshers,